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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Investigation.

A New Banking and Currency Bill Sprung in the House—Inspection of Bridges Across the Monongahela River—Bad Blood Developed in the Senate on the San Domingo Question—Bitter and Exciting Debate—The Naturalization Bill Slaughtered by the House—Abolition of Special Taxes—The Army Bill, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9, 1870.

The San Domingo Matter.

The special San Domingo committee of the Senate met this morning, and read and examined certain documents submitted from the State Department. Those show that Mr. Davis Hatch, from Connecticut, went to San Domingo as the agent of a New York company, interested in working a salt mine and building a railroad. He obtained a concession from the Spanish Government, which was confirmed by Cabral when he had the reins of power. Baez subsequently got control, and in August of last year had Hatch arrested and put in close confinement. He was tried by court-martial on charges not yet known to our Government, and early in October condemned to death. Baez, on the recommendation of his council, commuted the sentence to imprisonment, and finally professed to grant him pardon. This was in the latter part of October, but Hatch was not released till within the last two months. Mr. Somers Smith, our late commercial agent at San Domingo, in a report to the Department, under date of September 4, 1869, uses the following language, bearing on allegations against General Babcock, in connection with the pending treaty:

"On the 21st ult. the steamship Tybee arrived from Key West. When Commander Owen called on me I handed him a memorandum regarding Hatch, and expressed my desire that he would proceed to Barahona, see that gentleman and learn the particulars of his case. The Commander informed me that notwithstanding his willingness to comply with my request, he was powerless to act in the matter, as his instructions placed the ship at the disposal of Gen. Babcock. On my communicating with Gen. Babcock, he did not seem disposed to co-operate, appearing not to think it necessary to do so, and to act from my knowledge of the Dominican character."

Mr. Smith thinks it had for Hatch that Gen. Babcock is in close companionship with his enemies, and on the 19th of October wrote a letter submitted, near the following language: "On the arrival of the Tybee, Captain Queen told me that Gen. Babcock was no necessity in my taking any steps to assist Mr. Hatch, as Gen. Babcock had advised with President Geffrard in black and white proof of his guilt, and that Captain Queen that I disregarded all *ex parte* statements, and should investigate the affair when I arrived at Santiago." I cannot but express my reprobation at the interference of certain Americans in using their influence to prevent the wheels of justice from grinding during the trial of a fellow-countryman. National feelings alone would induce most men to assist Hatch, and if they could not assist or extricate him from a grave dilemma, to at least abstain both in word and deed from placing obstacles in his enemies or contributing in any way whatever to prejudice him."

A New Currency Bill.

Quite to the surprise of the House, the currency bill put in a new appearance this morning. It appears that during a recess taken on account of a severe storm, a committee of business in the House, Gen. Garfield called together such members of his committee as were present, and twenty minutes later, at the session of the House, reported, again to call, introduced his modified bill. It consists of the first, second, tenth and eleventh sections of the old bill, and provides for the issue of ninety-five millions of dollars of national bank notes to associations in states not having their proportion, and that no association shall have more than half a million of circulation; that the three per cents. loan certificates shall be taken up and cancelled; that the seventy-five millions circulation shall be withdrawn from the States and redistributed to the South and West, and finally that banks may move from one state to another. The introduction of this measure created a great flurry. Half the Democratic side of the House rising in protest, and hitting or charging something like tricky on the part of Garfield, and presenting with great vehemence that they would resist to the last ditch any such measure as this peculiar. They began filibustering at once, and will continue over to next week Tuesday without action.

The Davis Mansion in Richmond.

The War Department has sent a communication to the City Council of Richmond, offering to surrender the Davis mansion to the city authorities on condition that all claims for rent or damages shall be relinquished. For some time the Government has held title to this property on the ground that it belonged to the Confederacy, and on the purchase of the city of Richmond early in the war, and presented to the rebel government for a residence for the President. The offer is generous and donation has, however, been lost.

Whittemore's Election.

Nearly complete returns for Congressman from the First District of South Carolina give Whittemore 9,594 votes, and Dunn 1,889. Two years ago the Republicans cast 17,467 votes and the Democrats 11,018. The Charleston *News* says that many of the colored voters were disgusted with Whittemore, and felt the disgrace he had brought upon them, and that the failure of his colored voters to support Mr. Dunn was probably mainly due to the feeling that it is better to let Whittemore come back to Congress with all his sins on his head.

Ohio River Bridge Bill.

Senator Boreman, of West Virginia, has submitted an amendment to the Ohio river bridge bill of the Ohio river, providing that the Secretary of War shall detail a board of three officers to inspect all bridges across the Monongahela river between Fairmont and Pittsburgh, and report in what degree they impede the navigation of that stream, what changes, if any are necessary, and if the Secretary of War approves the changes recommended, they are to be made within one year from the date of the report.

Bad Blood in the Senate.

The Executive session of the Senate to-day lasted about two hours, and was wholly occupied with the San Domingo question, which is now developing bad blood to a greater degree than any other issue of the last two years. The Republicans certainly ought to be sure that the ground is firm before pushing the treaty, as the do does, for the scandals it is creating are such as to amaze the country. The debate to-day was, as few Senators ever before witnessed. The vote on tabling Schurz's resolution last Friday was a tie, the Vice President voting in the affirmative, and in the executive session, some Senators holding that as he is part of the administration, it was not decent for him to vote. He replied that he had always and still desired to live at peace with the Indian nations, and so long as his official authority existed it would be used for the protection of the Indians on reservations, and against the encroachments of the whites, as well as for the protection of the whites against the red men. Fort Fetterman, for example, was built for the protection of both whites and Indians, and might be used as a base of supplies. The appropriations which will be made by Congress for the support of the Indians would be expended conscientiously. What is right is to be done. The Secretary of the Interior had instructions with regard to this. The Indians leaned forward with eager attention while the interpreter was explaining to them the words of the President. At its conclusion, silent hand-shaking took place as each passed from the room, and the council with the Great Father ended.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: A. G. Edwards, to be Rear Admiral; Wm. Reynolds, Commodore; S. Nicholson, Captain; E. F. Bull, Commander; Ezra Wheeler, Register of Land office, Arkansas Valley district, Colorado; Mark G. Bradford, Receiver of Public Money, same district; G. W. Wickersham, Register of land office at Dakota City, Nebraska.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

Have recommended the passage of a bill appointing a Judge of the Circuit Court and District Court for the District of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska and Kansas, to receive and examine claims of citizens of Kansas against the United States for the loss of property taken or destroyed, and damages resulting therefrom during the civil disturbances from November 1, 1860, to December 1st, 1868, the awards to be made by the Commissioner, and on the filing of the last payment to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

INDEBTEDNESS OF SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

General Butler, in a report from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the subject of the indebtedness of certain Southern railroads, says most of them have fully paid all claims. Those most largely indebted, and against which suits are now pending, are the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Soil, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, $110,000; Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, $67,000. These roads express a desire for equitable settlement without litigation, and that the Secretary of War, or some competent tribunal, be empowered to settle with them for the controversy. The committee concur, and the suits are proposed to be abandoned. The bill reported is in accordance with this recommendation.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $1,301,622 56.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

Say the recent attack upon the Kansas Pacific Railroad was committed by the Sioux but by bands of Kiowas and Dog Soldiers composed of renegade Indians of a great many tribes.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Youngstown in the Interest of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Western Railroad—Election of officers of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Road—Dead Lock in the Cleveland, Canal Junction and Zanesville Project, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., June 9, 1870.—An enthusiastic meeting was held here last night for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Chicago by this route. Hon. Stanley Matthews was called to the chair. Speeches were made by many of the solid men of our city, all heartily favoring the project. A committee was appointed to confer with the proper officials of the Baltimore and Ohio road and report at a meeting to-morrow night. This route they think the most feasible, and the immense freight traffic it would secure would be most desirable. Many such meetings are proposed. Although the people of this valley are waking up, and the time is now at hand for the importance of securing the road, they intend to push the matter and offer as great inducements as the people of other routes.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 9, 1870.—The track on the southern end of the Fort Wayne and Rapid Road was finished this morning, and a train with officials passed over it to Sturgis and return, to-day.

The Zanesville *Courier* says: There is considerable desire among our citizens to know the exact condition of affairs in regard to the proposed Northern Railway. We gave, a few days since, a succinct account of the difficulties encountered in regard to the right of way, and we shall not here repeat what we then said. An effort is now being made in order to conciliate all parties to secure the consent of those owning land through which the road will pass, to agree that the decision of a committee of arbitration, consisting of fourteen citizens shall be binding and final. This committee is to consist of seven gentlemen selected by the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company, and seven gentlemen selected by the land owners. It is thought that every one of the committee are disproportionate, excessively large, the road will be abandoned. If, however, the awards shall be reasonable, the contractors will immediately proceed with their work of constructing the road. It is understood that all but two land owners have agreed to this arrangement of the matter.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad Company, Thursday, June 2d, the following officers were elected:

President—A. O. Thusman.
Directors—A. O. Higgins, Col. I. Painter, Gen. Markle, Daniel Stumpe, C. S. Overholt, J. F. Gordon, James Neal, P. S. Overholt, M. O. Overholt, A. Stoufer, Jas. Stoufer, John Quinn, Solomon Kelster.

At a meeting of the Directors held the same evening, C. S. Overholt, Esq., was elected Treasurer.

—A proposition is now under discussion to lease a railroad from the borough of Darby, Delaware county, to connect with the West Chester and Philadelphia railroad, and it is said that influential and moneyed parties offer to take the requisite amount of stock, and to have the right of way secured, and also one mile of track will be required to make the connections. If built, it will be a convenience to the residents of that vicinity a more rapid transit to the city, but will throw open to them not the advantages of the cheap water rate to be secured only by a round-about route to the city, or the daily use of the employment of a conveyance to Darby station.

TOLEDO, OHIO, June 14.—The Ohio and Michigan Midland Railway Company was organized yesterday in Toledo, Ohio, with the following officers: Directors—Gen. Hiram Walbridge, J. Edwin Conant, Henry Clews and D. Randolph Martin, of New York; Hon. Richard Mott, H. N. Walbridge, W. Walz, of Toledo; Hon. Orlando D. Loomis, Lenawee, Mich.; Hon. L. A. Hall, of Tiffin. The following officers were elected: President, Gen. Hiram Walbridge; Vice President, J. Edwin Conant; Treasurer, Henry Clews; Secretary, Harry M. Bishop; Chief Engineer and General Superintendent, D. H. Forsyth. The road is to extend from some point on the Ohio river to Lexington, Huntington, Ind., thence to Owasso and Albee in Michigan, and thence to Owasso and the mouth of Manistee river, on Lake Michigan.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

High School Commencement—Congressional Nomination—Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., June 9, 1870.

The sixth annual commencement of the Fort Wayne High School took place this evening in the Rink, and was attended by upwards of two thousand persons.

The nomination of General Shanks for Congress in this district was loaded at Union City to-day, by acclamation.

Charles Lindsey, to-day sentenced to eight years in the State prison for committing assault and battery with intent to murder.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Episcopal Convention—Revision of Book of Common Prayer and Baptismal Service.

COLUMBUS, O., June 9.—A spirited debate took place to-day in the Episcopal Convention, last year, on resolutions recommending the revision of the book of common prayer were referred to a committee. This morning the committee reported against a general revision. The recommended a revision of the baptismal service by a slight change, as recommended by the other branches. The resolutions, after discussion, and the Convention seemed pretty evenly divided. The resolutions were then sent to the table by an adjournment.

THE WEATHER

New York—Foggy; E.; ther. 66°.			
Philadelphia—Clear; N. E.; ther. 72°.			
Baltimore—Clear; S.; ther. 70°.			
Cleveland—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 65°.			
Detroit—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 65°.			
Chicago—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 62°.			
Louisville—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 68°.			
Indianapolis—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 62°.			
Milwaukee—Cloudy; wind N. E.; ther. 59°.			
Chicago—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 60°.			
St. Louis—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 68°.			
Little Rock—Clear; wind N. W.; ther. 68°.			
Omaha—Clear; calm; ther. 68°.			

Odd Fellows' Celebration in Stark County, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., June 9, 1870.

To-day being the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in Stark county, arrangements were made by the fraternity of this and other towns for a grand reunion and basket picnic. Lodges from Massillon, Canton, Salem, Ravenna, Minerva and Hanover took part in the celebration. The procession was formed at 10 A. M. and moved into this town. Seven bands furnished the music for the occasion. After marching through the principal streets, the fraternity repaired to a grove near town, where dinner was partaken of, and addresses delivered by Rev. B. R. Mason, of Kanawha. The occasion will be long remembered by the fraternity in this county.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Cattle—receipts of the week 261 head, against 60 head last week; market active to-day and prices better, yet good cattle are one higher than last week, and medium and thin are a shade lower; choice steers, averaging 1 cattle and upward, 6½@6¾; drove to-day 50 head. Sheep—receipts 425 head. Hogs dull and unchanged.

New Orleans Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Sugar, molasses, and coffee unchanged.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Ecumenical Council—The Conflagration at Constantinople Quenched—Terrible Loss of Life—Brigands Exterminated—The Report of the Sailing of the Chieftain—The Race Between the Royal Thames Yacht Club—Cholera in India—The Spanish Throne—Prim Makes an Explanation—Defeat of the New Zealand Rebels—The Insurrection at Lucca, &c., &c.

Ecumenical Council.

ROME, June 9.—One hundred and twenty of the opposition prelates protested over signatures to the Pope against the summary violent termination of the infallibility.

The Pera Conflagration.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 9.—The Pera conflagration is quenched. The scene of disaster and desolation is deplorable. The loss is set down at five millions sterling. The bodies are all recovered.

True Bills Returned.

LONDON, June 9.—The grand jury have returned true bills against Lord Arthur Clinton, Bernitez, Park, Cummings, Thomas and Hurd, six young men implicated in disgusting practices. Lord Arthur Clinton has fled to America.

Disraeli Recovering.

Disraeli's disease is diabetes. He is recovering finely.

Brigands Exterminated.

GIBRALTAR, June 9.—The troops sent in pursuit of the brigands who captured the English tourists, waylaid, surrounded, and killed the entire band. The ransom which was paid for the release of the murdered captives was found on the body of the chief.

Not Yet Repaired.

LONDON, June 7.—The cable between England and Ireland is not yet repaired.

The Duchess.

There seems to be no doubt that the reported loss of the Duchess was connected in America by designing persons to influence the market price of the new West India cable shares. The insurance on the Duchess cargo is £20,000.

A Hoax.

Dispatches have been received here from the United States inquiring as to the truth of the statement that a large number of troops were in waiting at Liverpool for transportation thence for Cuba in the interests of the insurgents. After diligent inquiry no one can be found who knows anything about it.

Alarm Among the Farmers

Continues on account of the dry weather, which almost amounts to a panic.

The Telegraph to Bombay

By the new cable is complete. Dispatches from India of to-day have already been received.

Baron O'Hagan.

The Right Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has been created Baron O'Hagan.

The Female Masqueraders

Recently arrested have been indicted for felony.

Disraeli.

It is said Disraeli is about to retire from politics, and will be raised to the peerage.

Yachting.

The *Morning Telegraph* reports that Douglas, the owner of the Sappho, declines to compete for the Prince of Wales cup on the 21th inst. The Cambria has been withdrawn.

There was a fine race yesterday between the yachts of the Royal Thames Club. The course was from Greenwich to the Nore and back, on the coast of Holland and return. The first three arrived back in the following order: Glorians, Sphinx, Chieftain. Time of the latter, 5 hours and forty-nine minutes. The Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, Marquis of Hamilton, Salisburg Strellitz were among the guests on the yachts.

Cholera in India.

BOMBAY, June 9.—Cholera is making dreadful ravages in different parts of India. At Madras the disease is very prevalent.

Future Monarch of Spain.

MADRID, June 9.—The question of the future Monarch occupied the session of the Cortes yesterday. A motion was made that a king be elected by a direct vote of the people, but after debate was *rejected*. A proposition requiring the candidate to receive a majority equal to the combined votes of the two highest, was carried, 158 to 124. This is regarded as utterly destroying the chances of every candidate, as all other candidates thus far named. None of these can get 179 votes, the number required for election. The feeling is very excitable among all classes.

Prim Makes a Personal Explanation.

Prim made a personal explanation. He quoted from a dispatch of a Philadelphia correspondent of the London *Times*, relating his connection with the proposed Cuban loan, and denounced the statements as a tissue of falsification. There had been no negotiations between him and the Cuban Government, or between him and English capitalists.

New Zealand Rebels Defeated.

LONDON, June 9.—News at the Colonial office fully confirms the victories over the rebels in New Zealand.

Sale of American Dollars.

The American dollars brought by the steamer Scandinavian sold at 96¾ @97 in the mint.

Insurrection Quelled.

FLORENCE, June 9.—The insurrection at Lucca has been entirely quelled. It was not formidable, the disorder having continued to fifty-four ruffians, who seized the arms belonging to the local Municipal Guard. The whole body were soon after captured.

Paris Items.

PARIS, June 9.—The Emperor attended the first grand Long-Champs race.

Gambetta is compelled by ill health to absent himself from the Corps Legislatif, and will soon leave Paris.

Counsel for persons to be tried before the High Court of Justice, were permitted to see their clients this morning for the first time.

Terrible Loss of Life.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.—The loss of life by the conflagration here is frightful. At some points it was impossible to quell the fire. The flames and perished in full view of the spectators, who could not rescue them. The panic among the people was terrible, and many lost all presence of mind, and threw their children into the flames. Others in despair made no effort to save themselves and were lost. Some of the Turks, in the spirit of fatalism, peculiar to their religion, refused to leave their homes in the burning houses, refused assistance and met death without a murmur. Quite a number were killed by the falling walls, and many more are missing.

Part of Relief to Sufferers.

PARIS, June 9.—The Empress sent 10,000 francs to Constantinople for the relief of the sufferers by the fire. The Duke de Grammont contributed 5,000 francs.

The Pope on Infallibility.

The Pope has written a letter addressed to the recently consecrated Bishop of Tarbes, sustaining in positive terms the dogma of infallibility.

Ransom Recovered.

MADRID, June 9.—A dispatch from Cadiz announces that the gang which kidnapped the Englishmen, near Gibraltar and released them only on payment of heavy ransom, have been taken prisoners by the troops, and a portion of the ransom money recovered.

Baron Von Beust Ill.

VIENNA, June 9.—Baron Von Beust is confined to his bed by illness. His condition is not serious.

Trans-Continental Railroad.

LONDON, June 9.—The ship Hogton will follow the Magdala with material for the construction of the Honduras Trans-Continental Railroad.

Increase of Bullion.

PARIS, June 9.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 9,700,000 francs during the month.

Marine News.

LONDON, June 9.—The steamship Brittania arrived from Moveile to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, June 9, P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money; 92¾ for account. American securities quiet; 6's, 1862's, old, 86½; 67's, 91; 10-40's, —; Stocks quiet; Erie 18½; Illinois 112; Great Western 27½; Liverpool, June 9.—Cotton quiet; Middling uplands 10⅞d; Orleans 10⅞d. Sales of 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs active; California wheat 10s 10d@10s 5d; red western 9s; red winter 9s 7d@9s 8d. Flour 24s. Corn 33s 6d.

Provisions generally unchanged. Bacon 55s for Cumberland cut. Lard 57s. Cheese 70s.

LONDON, June 9.—Hops £16s for English.

FRANKFORT, June 9.—Bonds opened firm and quiet at 86½@86¾.

ANTWERP, June 9.—Petroleum closed quiet. PARIS, June 9.—Bourse closed firm; rentes 74 francs 45 centimes.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1870.

REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

In the General Synod of the Reformed Church in session at Newark, New Jersey, yesterday, resolutions were offered in reference to the union of Hamilton, Canada, from the rule requiring a year's probation from foreign ministers before entering new classes, be having [illegible] received. The Jewish Local Committee thanked the Government for stifling the movement in the beginning. There is nothing later, and no details have been received.

PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The Assistant Treasurer bought $1,000,000 bonds to-day at 110 60@110 9-16.

SMUGGLING.

A large amount of leaf tobacco is said to have been smuggled into this port in hogsheads without the payment of the proper duty. One or two large manufacturing houses, it is alleged, are implicated. Seizures are contemplated by the authorities.

ARRIVAL OF THE DACIAN.

The steamer Dacian, not the Dacia, as previously reported, has arrived at Glasgow.

QUARANTINE COMMISSIONER.

Richard Schell has been appointed Quarantine Commissioner, vice W. G. Hunt, resigned.

It is said the Order of Good Templars has six hundred lodges in this State, and an active membership of 80,000, but of which number there are about three thousands reclaimed drunkards. The head of the order in Pennsylvania is S. R. Chase, of Susquehanna county.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. DAWES gave notice of a bill to allow all Indian nations and tribes the benefits under existing laws and treaties to sue in United States Courts, with the right to either party to go to the Supreme Court upon a writ of error or appeal.

Mr. RICE introduced a bill to carry into effect certain treaty stipulations with the Choctaw nation of Indians. Referred.

A resolution to make the bill relating to the length of spans of bridges on the Ohio river a special order was debated. Upon division, the resolution was rejected, only thirteen Senators rising in its favor.

The special order being House bill for the apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States, was taken up. The first of the committee amendments, to increasing the number from 275 to 300, was agreed to, and the bill then laid over.

The bill abolishing the franking privileges then came up, the question being on Mr. DRAKE'S amendment allowing newspaper exchanges to pass free—to Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment for the free circulation of weekly newspapers within the county of their publication.

Mr. RAMSEY addressed the Senate at length in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. DRAKE would not favor the bill unless a provision was made to embrace the franking privilege, and Representatives to pay their own postage.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of his intention to move to add to the bill a joint resolution for the abolition of the franking privilege, to take effect after the next election.

At four o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at six adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 o'clock. In the midst of the customary Monday morning business, which consisted in the correspondence of the *Evening Post*, in reference to the Cuban bonds, elicited emphatically all knowledge of the matter. He called upon the Chairman of the subcommittee (Butler, of Massachusetts), to state whether any evidence had been taken implicating him. Mr. Butler was not present. The Speech, as he understood, on Monday morning hour, to call committees for reports, commencing with the ways and means. No report had been made. Mr. KELLEY called attention to the resolution adopted by the House on the 16th of last January, that a special report, as soon as practicable, a bill abolishing the duty on coal.

Mr. HOOPER, Acting Chairman of the Committee, remarked if the resolution had been brought to his attention he thought he would have had no difficulty in reporting a bill immediately. The resolution instructed the committee to report a bill abolishing the tariff on coal so as to secure that important article of fuel to the people free of taxation. The latter part was opposed by members who wish to go further than simply admitting coal from the present rate of duty. Mr. KELLEY replied on the ground that all direct and internal taxes are to be taken off from coal.

Mr. WALLACE said the question was perhaps somewhat crude, but it seems very explicit.

Mr. HOOPER remarked that he had not considered the call nothing but reports from Committees was in order.

Mr. CESSNA made a point of order that under the call of committees for reports from Committees was in order.

The Chair sustained him.

The Committee on Banking and Currency reported a bill to punish unlawful certification of checks by officers of banks. Passed.

After a short discussion, was passed. It provides that any officer, clerk or agent of any bank who certifies a check, shall be guilty of the provisions of the act in reference to certain frauds by officers of banks approved March 3d, 1869, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction fined not over $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; provided, nothing in this act shall relieve the bank from liability from any penalties prescribed in the former.

Mr. GARFIELD also reported back the Senate bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the loan of 1842, and explained the distribution of circulating notes to the several States. The substitute was read, being the ninety-five million currency bill, with the funding and other questions omitted. The amendments were the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 12th.

Mr. COX made a point of order that Mr. Garfield was not entitled to the floor. The point was overruled.

The SPEAKER ruled the point of order too late.

Mr. COX appealed, and called for the ayes and nays.

Mr. RANDALL moved that the House adjourn, and called for the ayes and nays, adding that time was precious, and that it was the morning hour from now till the end of the session.

During roll call the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till the morning hour of Tuesday next, when the decision of the chair having been withdrawn.

Mr. DAVIS, of New York, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of naturalization, and regulate the proceedings under the same.

The bill was advocated by Messrs. Davis, Ward and Stevenson, and opposed by Messrs. Schleicher, Cox, Kelley, Voorhees, Conger, Finkelnburg, McNeely, Hay and others, and finally tabled by a vote of 107 to 69.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, so as to be able to move a reconsideration, which motion he has given notice he will subsequently make.

Mr. JUDD moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Without action the House adjourned.

A NEW WONDER.

Subterranean Outlet to Great Salt Lake Discovered—An Immense Maelstrom.

CORINNE, UTAH, June 9.—A subterranean outlet to Great Salt Lake has been found opposite Corinne, and between Fremont and Kimball Islands, by Lieutenant Flower, Captain Hannah, sailing in the vicinity last Tuesday, was drawn into the opening, which is an immense maelstrom or stupendous whirlpool, and the descent and circular motion of the water were so rapid and violent that the vessel was made to spin around in it with frightful velocity. It was carried by it to the centre, and for the time that she was enabled to sail beyond the influence of the whirlpool, Captain Hannah reports that he has no doubt whatever that this opening, never before discovered, is the grand outlet of the lake. A party of scientific men will leave here immediately on the steamer Kate Connor to investigate this grand work of modern wonders. The result will probably show how far ages the accumulation from a hundred streams flowing into this lake disappeared through the earth's surface.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

Felix Whitworth, of Sedalia, Mo., who assassinated Deputy United States Marshal Moses, in December last, and decamped with a widow named Richardson, leaving a wife and children in destitute circumstances, was in Arkansas and returned to missouri for trial.

A man named P. H. Raymer, in Helena, Arkansas, committed suicide last Monday by shooting himself through the head. He was in debt and feared exposure.

Two men named Riley and son were plowing a field near Pyrmont, in Montgomery county, on Thursday, when they both chewed the bridle of the horse. They thought it was spokenard. Both were soon afterward attacked with spasms and died that night. The sufferers were quite poor, and the horse was valuable, and that he is a lineal descendant of the famous Dexter, who is now one of the pets of Mrs. Mississippi of Charles II., whose memory has been preserved with any degree of respect.

WILLIAM L. STONE recently delivered an oration before the Meta Delta Chi fraternity in New York. In the course of his remarks he gave the following as the most important reasons for the disposition which was made of the rebel archives at the collapse of the rebellion. "On the morning of Mr. Davis's capture," says Mr. Stone, "Colonel Tilghman waited upon him at his bedside, and said: 'Mr. Davis, by this map you may see that the enemy are here, such and such is the situation of the roads. If you come with me you will be able to leave the country in safety. If you do not, you will be captured in five hours.' To Mr. Davis replying, curtly, that he 'knew his own business best,' Tilghman continued, 'Very well, sir; I have been entrusted with the papers, and I will leave you.' Davis proposed to secure them, even at the peril of his life, but Tilghman said: 'Not for one of my life shall start at once by the route I have marked out.' The result is well known. In less than five hours Mr. Davis was a prisoner, but the archives were safe. When, a few weeks after, in the hands of the Confederacy, although rumors are from time to time set afloat of their being now in the vaults of this bank, and now of that.

SINCE Chinese emigration firms in San Francisco have prepared and sent to China circulars discouraging further emigration by their countrymen. They say that California and the Pacific coast are overstocked with laborers, so far as the facilities for making money are concerned; that very few Chinamen can obtain more than a bare subsistence, and that only the merchants are able to accumulate riches. Public opinion prevails, also, in China that the placer mines of this State afford a good field for the labors of the immigrant. The circular states that these mines do not pay any longer, as a general thing, and that only if Chinese miners chance to make money in them they are at great danger that it will be robbed of their earnings and driven out of their mines by thieves and robbers. They say their people are not protected, but are down to the level of cattle and horses; they are in constant danger of violence, and of ill usage in every part of the State. They say of the threats of riot and bloodshed, that they consider most of them as idle talk, but they do not do anything to provoke an attempt to execute them. The condition of the laboring classes is described: That thousands of them are without work, can get none, and are destitute of food and clothing, and many of life; that the merchants have extended temporary relief to some, but that all cannot be aided. For these and other reasons they deprecate the policy of sending any more Chinamen here, of the friends who have come here have brought infinite disgrace upon themselves, but on the most respectable Chinese here. They also are advised to stay at home.

ITALY being destitute of large forests, or nearly so, it must turn its attention to fossil burning materials. Of late years it has caused its provinces to be carefully examined for the purpose of testing its resources in this respect. It will be remembered that several times reports of magnificent strata of coal, which lasted but a few months, were made in southern portions of the Kingdom, have gone the rounds of the papers; but they were perfectly groundless. Even the small layers which have been found have afforded no satisfactory result, since, for the most part, they are of lignite, which gives but little heat, and which especially will not suffice for the working of steam boilers, and they come here chiefly into consideration. Recently Professor Cassola of Naples has made researches, with the view of saturating this lignite, which was found near Benvenuto, in Sardinia, with petroleum, which is there in abundance, and has succeeded in producing a very low coal, within a moderate distance of their mills. The ores and limestone for a ton of iron can be put down at the mill for about twenty-five dollars, and the coke for a ton for $7.50. Brought up from the distant about twenty miles on the east, and Cumberland and the Somerset coalfields about thirty miles on the south and west. Know no other point in the State where the raw materials for a ton of iron can be brought together so low, with the advantage beside of being within convenient distance of Pittsburgh and Johnstown, where the ores are immediately accessible on the completion of the railroad, and as many more can be reached hereafter by short branch roads. Under these circumstances is it not to the interest of the furnace and mill owners of your city, for the sake of raising the $10,000 needed to grade and bridge the road? When this is done a satisfactory agreement can be made for the iron. It can't be built between this and January 1st, having no heavy cuts or fills, and already nearly one-half under operation soon after the Connellsville road. A permanent organization can be effected, and the completed at seven per cent. on entire cost, giving the stockholders immediate return. A call for a meeting will be sent to Judge Kelley, Esq., of your city soon, when it is to be hoped your interests will not be left to their interest to take the remaining stock.

A MAKER OF PIG IRON.

The Russian Army and Armament.

Of the last recruitment of 102,000 men for the Russian army only 87,000 were enrolled. This was the contingent of 1869 and the contingent for the year has not been drawn yet. Of this number 77,000 belong to the Greek Church, 50,000 are Roman Catholics and 2,500 are Lutherans. Every religion, however, has representatives, and there are many Idolators among the new recruits. The active army numbers 644,000 soldiers and the balance 53,000 are attached to the battalions of reserve. All the mountain and field artillery is now provided with new improved breech-loading rifled, consisting of breech-loading cannon, with a caliber of from three to nine inches and mortars with short ranges. The siege and position guns for the attack and defense of fortified places and coasts consist of rifled mortars taking shells in the one side of the swaying mass, and begins to sing or speak. A few listen at first from motives of mere curiosity. With successful bazar preachers the number of listeners grows until hundreds are often found listening. Often some one openly disputes with the preacher, showing the claims of his own religion, and thus a colloquy takes place. Then, day after day and year after year, is this preaching and disputing kept up in the market places.

ENGLAND has now turned its attention to the manufacture of gigantic mortars which will attack from above. At the arsenal at Woolwich they have two of these machines which are capable of throwing a shell weighing a ton and a half almost two miles with a charge of seventy pounds of powder. The dropping of one of these projectiles on the deck of a vessel would annihilate her, and the effect upon land fortifications would be equal to the springing of a mine. One of these shells after journeying through the air fully a mile and a half pierced the earth to the depth of twenty-five feet. They are three feet in diameter, and it is thought their range can be increased to four miles.

A FRENCH naval officer who was present at the burning of the body of the late King of Siam, gives the following description of the strange ceremony: During the afternoon, accompanied by the French Consul and the Chancellor of the Consulate, I visited the Menes, or monument which contained the funeral pile. This construction was raised in three months, the entire population contributing to the labor. The dimensions of timber which support it were nearly a year arriving at Bangkok, and were the tallest trees in the kingdom. The edifice was nearly three hundred feet high, and covered with gilding. In the centre, under the dome, was a raised structure decorated with gold and precious stones, and on which the body was to be placed. Early on the eighteenth, the final preparations and reception of visitors took place. The pile was temporarily stripped of its ornaments; the golden vessel was changed for one of copper, and the body was sprinkled with perfumes, and beneath was placed a heap of fragrant wood eight feet high. About 8 in the evening the entire company was assembled around, and the King set fire to the mass. Without a moment's delay, by means of a train going from his feet to the center of the mass, the sacred fire spread to the Heaven which burnt the palace of the King's grandfather, and which has been piously preserved. As soon as the people were then allowed to press forward and throw on the fire the offerings which they had brought; when the flames began to rise high the Princesses surrounded the burning mass and offered perfumes. When these were employed for the cremation was scarcely an hour, and the fire died out before the houses were entirely reduced to ashes, those which remained being deposited in a small urn of gold, set with precious stones. The ashes were gathered on a piece of fine white stuff, which was placed on a golden dish and conveyed in triumph by the Princesses in mourning, in a boat, to a consecrated point of the river, to be thrown into the water.

A MICHIGAN correspondent of a New York city paper writes as follows about matters in that State: The iron and copper resources are confined to the Upper Peninsula, which is nearly altogether a mining region, and will probably at no distant day be a State by itself. It is sparsely settled, but the climate is and is about six miles wide and one hundred miles in length. The forges now in operation at work and fifteen furnaces. The amount of production from 1858 to 1869, inclusive, is as follows: For the five years 1858 to 1862 inclusive, 1,792,000 tons; total, 3,132,339 tons. Value of production, $23,097,386.

IT is said the employes of the Atlantic and Western Railway, which is owned by the State of Georgia, were compelled a short time since to subscribe to the Atlanta *New*, Governor's organ, or quit the road. They subscribed.

Church Organ at a Bargain.

A splendid Mason & Hamlin Church Organ, with double bank of keys, two octaves of foot pedals, only a few years in use and as good as new, will be sold for one-half its original cost. It is fully warranted. Call at H. Kieber & Bro.'s, No. 123 Wood street.

Willie Wagner, a lad of eleven years, was drowned while bathing, on Sunday evening last, on Roaring Brook, Luzerne county.

This is the Weather

That tells what your ale is made of. If that that you use does not give positive satisfaction try Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale.

MARRIED:

BRENNEMAN—GROFF—June 9, at the residence of Mr. A. Hendricks, near Allegheny, by Rev. John R. Mills, Mr. Wm. J. BRENNEMAN, of Hancock county, West Va., to Miss MARY A. GROFF, of Clinton, Jefferson county, Ohio.

MASON—SEE—On Thursday evening, June 9, 1870, at the residence of Mr. Albert Clarke, near Oakland, by the

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1870.

It seems to be settled that the reported murder of Jews in Roumania, Turkey, was a gross exaggeration. There appears to have been some revelling, more as a joke than in earnest, and for the interference of the Government the Jews appear to have expressed their thanks through a local committee. Thus ends a sensation of the very first magnitude.

It was the "Reformers" who carried Washington at the recent charter election against the "Regulars." The Republican "bolters" did the work handsomely. Bowen, the nominee of the "regular Convention," being very generally thrown overboard by them. No "organ" has as yet undertaken the task of reading them out of the party. As they carried the day by upwards of 3,000 majority, it would not be easily accomplished. Besides, that sort of thing is "played out."

The health of J. Edgar Thomson is reported to be so precarious as to compel him to relinquish in a good degree the arduous duties of President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. It is reported, also, that in view of Mr. Thomson's impaired health, the question of successor in his important office is considerably canvassed. The names of three or four gentlemen are freely mentioned in this connection, but the popular expectation seems to be that Col. Scott, the able and active first Vice President, will succeed Mr. Thomson.

General Butler, who after all, though frequently wrong-headed, is about the most practical man at present on the stage of action, is preparing an amnesty bill which will be nearly universal in its provisions. The exceptions will be very few. When the bill comes in it is to be hoped that there will be enough in Congress to put it through and close finally a question which has been too long kept open only for mischief. Mr. Sumner has enjoyed the leadership in this respect quite as long as is good for the health of the nation. We are glad that Gen. Butler has taken hold of the question.

The funniest thing that has yet come to our notice in connection with the late Fenian raid is the proposition of the Toronto *Telegraph*, which amounts to about this: If the United States will pay four million of dollars, which Canada is said to have expended in repelling the Fenians, the money will be used by the government of the Dominion in increasing the capacity of the Welland canal. If the "Kanucks" will persuade Great Britain to settle that little outstanding indebtedness known as the Alabama Claims, we will promise to build enough ships in the next ten years to carry all of her population who desire to our shores, which would be the greatest good we could confer upon them.

It will not please the country to learn that the Senate is likely to substitute a bill of its own for the Scofield Tax and Tariff bill, which is the result of months of ups-and-downs. This, however, is the fact attending a great deal of the labor in either branch of Congress,—what one perfects the other disagrees to in a majority of cases. With the Scofield bill the country appears to be well satisfied, especially as a measure reducing taxation some sixty millions annually. Experience does not justify great expectations concerning the Senate; and, so far as the question of tariff duties is concerned, the presumption is that nothing will be done at the present session.

The Indian chiefs in Washington, we are assured, are not pleased with their visit, and, growing impatient, "long for their native wilds." It is feared that they think more about taking the war path when they return than the ways of peace. Red Cloud scarcely disguises his ill-temper and manifests considerable arrogance. "Tell the Great Father," (the President) said he, "to move Fort Fetterman away and we will have no more trouble. I have two mountains in that country—the Black Hills and the Big Horn mountains. I want the Great Father to make no roads through them. I have told these things three times; now I have come here to tell them the fourth time. I do not want my words to go in the Missouri; this is the fourth time I have said so." Spotted Tail said "I will quit the war path and go to farming, too, if you will always treat me like this, and let me live in as big a house." The opinion is prevalent in Washington that our Indian affairs are not promising for peace.

GERMAN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A few of our German citizens are and for some time have been contending with some earnestness for the introduction of the German language as a branch of study in the common schools of the city. As the subject has at length passed beyond the stage of mere speculation and assumed the form of a practical question to be decided by the managers of the schools, it becomes the duty of every citizen to give it careful and candid consideration. It is really a very important subject. In view of the increased expensiveness of the schools resulting from the adoption of the measure, it is not insignificant, but there are other considerations still more worthy of examination as elements in the inquiry. We do not purpose to discuss the subject fully this morning, but merely to offer a few observations that may aid some of the persons interested in arriving at a just conclusion.

It is a mistake to think that the reasons which justified the introduction of German as a study into the High School, justify its introduction into schools of a lower grade. The object of the latter institutions is to impart a plain, practical training sufficient to qualify their pupils for the ordinary duties of life and citizenship, while the object of the former is to impart to a select number an education essentially liberal. No details are required to indicate the difference, as the distinction must be obvious to every person sufficiently intelligent to feel interest in our school system. Of such an education as the High School aims to furnish, we doubt not that some knowledge of the German language and literature may properly be considered as an important part, both as an instrument and as an end of sound scholarly culture. But into the training which the city or the State is bound to give to all, even the poorest of its children, neither German nor any other foreign language has any claim to enter. This education is necessarily limited in amount by the circumstances of many of the pupils and by the brief time within which the prescribed course of study must be completed by all of them. In view of the shortness of the period devoted to school and of the wide range of study presented by the pupil's own language and by the strictly indispensable branches of knowledge, it would be egregious folly to make any foreign language a part of the common school course.

In no German State is any such nonsense practiced. There the pupil is rigorously drilled in his own rich and noble language, and in learning it he has enough to do with words. Nor has the American boy or girl with only a common school course to look to, any time to withdraw from the study of English and to devote to the acquisition of a smattering of German. Let it be distinctly understood that neither a smattering of German nor a smattering of French yields the pupil a particle of aid in the comprehension of his own language. To derive aid from either he must study far, and to study far he has not time. Then, consider of what immense moment to the American boy or girl is a good command of their mother tongue. Upon the acquisition their respectability, at any rate their prosperity in life may be dependant, and with the lapse of every year this dependence is becoming more absolute. Of course we mean that by the general advance of education in the country, the standard of popular intelligence is being constantly raised higher and higher, and just in proportion to such progress each person's speech is recognized as the indicator of his intelligence.

The boys and girls of the Common Schools, as we have already said, have no time for trifling with a language not their own. Especially boys and girls of German origin, if they hear their own tongue spoken at home, or even have frequently to speak it themselves, need to devote all their time at the common school to the mastery of the language of the country in which they have their fortunes to make. It is always a great disadvantage to a man or a woman to speak imperfectly or even with an accent the prevailing language of the people among whom they dwell. However conscious they may be of superiority, the disability almost unavoidably produces a *sense of inferiority*, and at length generates a disgust for the speech, however grand, whose tones and vocables, in spite of care and effort, interfere with their graceful and easy command of the dominant language spoken around them.

The importance of this aspect of the subject is so well understood and appreciated by many of our German citizens, we are surprised that it is not understood and appreciated by them all. Generally, however, especially in the cities and villages, both German men and German women well know how much their people have suffered in this country by their broken English. With whatever reluctance most of them long ago recognized the fact, patent as the sun at noon to all but dreamers, that English is and forever will be the speech of the American nation. In most of them, also, affection for their children, with greater or less ease, triumphs over affection for the tongue of the old Fatherland, and they therefore desire them to grow up free from the disability which has been so serious a drawback upon their own comfort and prosperity. They desire their children to be genuine Americans, with English as even their *mother* tongue. Hence the preference which German ladies among us notoriously show for the English language. Not one of them who has mastered yes and no, ever uses *ja* or *nein*. It is strictly true—we have the best authority for the statement—that married females of German descent, though they may occasionally address their husbands or their parents in German, never use it in speaking to their children. In the parish schools attached to some of the German churches of the city, English, not German, is the language of instruction, and the German Jews of Pittsburgh who do not employ their mother tongue in their families, more than a year ago abolished their German school as an institution they did not require. A German gentleman who has had excellent opportunities of investigating the subject, informs us that there are barely twenty German families in Pittsburgh and hardly more in Allegheny, whose children can read, write and speak the language of their fathers.

We must add that the desire of German parents, so manifestly prompted by wisdom and affection, to educate their children in familiarity with the language of the country, is cheerfully seconded by the children themselves. *Of course*, they early learn how desirable for their own comfort and success it is to rid themselves, their speech included, of all foreign taint or suggestion. Nor is it either unnatural or surprising if they sometimes display their *nativism* in ways neither graceful nor commendable. We fear that they too frequently entertain a distinctly defined contempt for the speech which they see so many reasons for neglecting and so few for cultivating. In illustration, we may mention the fact that a prominent lawyer of this city who, wishing his sons to become familiar with the language, sent them to a German school, was compelled to withdraw them on account of the ridicule to which they were subjected by the young Teutons. To their youthful minds there was something supremely absurd in the fact, that English boys should try to learn what they had been taught so industriously to forget. But, after all, these young satirists merely acted in accordance with the common sentiment of their seniors. Leaving out of view a small minority, the German population of the country are wise enough to embrace every occasion of learning and practising the language upon which their fortunes depend. As was stated in a German journal, a few months ago, when the enthusiastic champions of Germanism had got their language introduced as a subject of study into the Public Schools of New York city, not half their task had been achieved. It still remained to persuade the German to take advantage of the measure. In Chicago, where German has been a branch of instruction more than three years since, it does not prosper, because it is left wholly to the option of the pupils. (See Steiger's *Literarischer Monatsbericht*, for December, 1869.) Even in Cincinnati, half of whose population is of German descent, and where attention to the language is not left to the choice of the scholars, the experiment is only *relatively* a success—that is, a success in comparison with the evident failure in other places. One chief reason certainly is the indifference of the Germans themselves to the subject. Why, the Pittsburgh Turners who plume themselves rather on the zeal with which they are agitating the subject, who, indeed, claim to be the agitators *par excellence*, use the language so little, generally, that the late *Tageszeitung* of the Society thought it necessary to pass a resolution to recommend or enforce its employment in their social intercourse.

But suppose the German language introduced as a study into the public schools, to the extent proposed, the practical result in the form of advantage to the pupils must necessarily be insignificant in the extreme. We have not time at present to enter into illustrative details, but we confidently affirm, in view of the system to gain and the difficulty of the language to be studied, that the knowledge of it acquired in a year by ninety-nine in every hundred scholars who shall take up the subject, must be too slight to be called a smattering. To accomplish more it would be necessary to recast the regular course of studies prescribed for the schools, and greatly to increase their expense. For neither of these important changes are the people at present prepared, we are sure. But should the experiment be tried on the small scale recommended by the agitators, the experience of Pittsburgh will certainly resemble that of St. Louis. It will be found that to secure any valuable or even visible results from the study of German in the schools, the time devoted to the subject must be much increased, and normal schools must be established for the training of teachers of the language.

In conclusion, we are quite sure that it is only a very small minority of the German population of the country who desire to have their language taught in the public schools. Nor is there any reason to believe that the persons who make up this minority are pre eminently German in sentiment and character. We do not even hear that they are peculiarly distinguished by their devotion to German literature or by their exact knowledge of the German language. Indeed, we should suppose that genuine enthusiasm for one's native tongue would prompt to earnest protest against its degradation as the imperfectly cultivated speech of settlers in a foreign land.

Important Telegraph Movements.

The last step in the movement of consolidating all the Anti-Western Union telegraph lines in the country took place at Boston last week, in the election of the new board of directors of the Franklin company; and soon we shall have a pretty formidable rival to the Western Union in the Atlantic and Pacific company and its wires. They will embrace the Franklin wires from Boston to Washington, the old Atlantic and Pacific lines from New York to all the leading Western cities and the Missouri river, and the lines, respectively, of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads; all of which are now up and in operation, and give reliable communication across the continent and between all the principal cities of the great business belt of the nation. The capital stock of the new company is put at $10,000,000, of which the old Atlantic and Pacific company is assigned $3,000,000, and the two Pacific Railroad lines $3,000,000 each, while the extra $1,000,000 goes for the Franklin lines and the general consolidation of the obstacles to the arrangement.

The State Medical Society met yesterday in Philadelphia. Almost all the subjects of interest likely to agitate our modern Galens is that of the right of women to practice medicine and attend the hospital clinics. There are a great many liberal and progressive men among the delegates, and the question will be fairly treated, as it should be.

Illinois, which, perhaps, more than any other State, owes its rapid development to railroad enterprises, has 4,798 miles of railway open to traffic, and four hundred more in course of construction. The cost of these great highways has been estimated at $137,000,000, of which the State gave no inconsiderable subsidy.

They are already counting the good results of reducing the tolls on the Erie Canal. The receipts of wheat at Buffalo during the month of May this year aggregate 3,239,156 bushels, against 1,758,000 bushels last year; of lumber, 32,962,161 feet, against 26,939,000 feet; of staves, 4,899,216 against 1,078,000; of hoops, 4,861,971, against 2,574,000; while the receipts of anthracite coal moving westward promise to be very much larger than during the last or any previous year.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Augsburg *Gazette* is authority for the statement that the Ultramontane delegates to the Ecumenical Council shown a growing disinclination to the dogma of Papal infallibility, and that they are disgusted with the sophistry of its advocates.

There are one hundred and fifty-six *Turn-Vereines*, or associations of Turners, in the United States, with 9,920 members. Of these only 4,500 are actively engaged in gymnastic exercises, whilst the others merely belong to the Union as passive members, who regret that the other elements connected with turning, such as sociability, patriotism and elevation of scientific culture within the society. The Germans habitually count six millions as the minimum number of their countrymen in the United States. This would give one Turner to every six hundred Germans.

An Illinois reporter, in describing a gale of wind, says: "A white dog, while attempting to weather the gale, was caught with his mouth open, and turned perfectly black in a minute."

The *Nation* is reminded by the theological agitation now going on in Boston of Theodore Parker's remark to a lunatic. The lunatic met him and warned him of the approaching and imminent destruction and total collapse of the universe. "Oh, that don't affect me," said Parker, "I live in Boston."

How to rid itself of the grasshopper plague is Utah's engrossing question. All the available force is fighting the insects, and all kinds of devices are at work. Driving droves of turkeys hurriedly over a field of grasshoppers is said to depress the critters as much as anything.

If geologists are right, the world has been growing 250,000,000 years. How much larger it will become they do not say.

At the Fiftieth Reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, which was held last January, it was determined to start a newspaper in the interest of the organization in July, and will be called *The Grand Army*. The publication is to be weekly. The price is not yet given his consent. The item to which our correspondent refers was a part of the letter of the Harrisburg correspondent of the Blair *Radical*.

Hon. W. H. Armstrong, at present Representative in Congress from the Eighteenth District, and a candidate for renomination before the next Judicial Convention.

The Republicans of Northumberland county will hold a county Convention to nominate a ticket for the October election, at Sunbury, on the 18th inst.

The Republican primary election in Indiana county on Saturday resulted in the nomination of the following ticket: Hon. A. Wilson Taylor, for Congress; Mr. Thos. McMullen, Daniel Ramey, Esq., for Assembly; Jacob Darr, for Commissioner; Isaac M. Hoover, for Auditor, and A. L. McCluskey, Esq., for Jury Commissioner. Col. D. S. Porter was elected Chairman of the County Committee for 1870, and selected for his Conferees Messrs. J. K. Thompson, John P. Blair and Samuel M. Hazlett.

The Gettysburg *Compiler* is authorized to withdraw the name of Colonel Painter as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District.

The Waynesburg *Repository* says: At the Democratic primary election, held a few days since, not a colored voter approached the polls. The negroes were not to do so, as their votes would not be received.

The Democratic party of Cumberland county has three candidates for the Congressional nomination, three for the Legislature, twelve for Sheriff and four for Commissioner.

The Erie county primary election will be held on the 25th inst. Candidates for the following offices are to be nominated: Representatives in the Congress of the United States, President Judge, State Senator, two members of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and the county offices.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

James Smith, an ex-convict in the State prison at Moundsville, aged about twenty-four years, committed suicide at New Martinsville on the 29th ult. He had led a life of crime, and was the leader of a desperate band of horse thieves at the time he ended his worse than useless life.

The postoffice at Alpine Depot, Morgan county, has been discontinued. Letters and papers now go to Berkeley Springs.

Daniel McCloud, an old citizen of Wellsville, died in that place recently, aged 84 years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served under Gen. Harrison.

Immense swarms of a species of bug, about as large as a June bug, have made their appearance in the region of Berkeley Springs, during the day they are engaged in destroying the foliage of the trees, and at night they can be seen in countless numbers in the air, some fifteen or twenty feet from the ground, sometimes flying in a continuous line for two or three hundred yards, and some fifteen or twenty feet deep. They do not seem to feel the effects of sunrise, and nobody knows to what species they belong. They rapidly destroying the young leaves on the trees.

Henry Vasch was killed at Moundsville recently by a kick from a horse.

John Harrison died in Wheeling on Saturday last, from taking too great a quantity of lowwater.

Uriah Boskirk, of Logan county, shot and killed Peter Morgan, of the same county, last week, in a drunken fight. Both men have always been highly esteemed citizens, and the whole county, the first of the week, a young man named Boskirk, of Pittsburgh, unless that road shall immediately extend the connections west of Chicago to the Mississippi and Missouri, and the Kansas Pacific and Northern Pacific. The result once accomplished, there will be two through lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, supplied by thousands of miles of collateral feeders, and the work of conquest and consolidation will have ended. But it seems indispensable to the future independent existence of the Pennsylvania Central that the Chicago and Northwestern connections with such celerity as to prevent Vanderbilt from controlling one of the Pacific Railroads before the Pennsylvania Central can secure connections on the most favorable terms with the other.

YOUR PURSE OR YOUR LIFE.

How People Who Do Not Read the Papers are Swindled—Piratical Carelessness of a Railroad Official.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Some time ago I was traveling on a train on which there was a man from Pennsylvania with his family, seeking a home in the West. Behind the man were two young men, who entered into conversation with him, and ascertained from him that he had sold what little property he had, and with three hundred dollars concluded to try his luck in the West. After gaining the poor man's confidence, one of the young men remarked that he had some gold, which, on account of the bulk, was quite very burdensome to him, and would exchange it even for greenbacks. The Pennsylvanian at once jumped at the bait, and commenced counting out two hundred dollars, when the young man remarked that he had counted one hundred and eighty dollars, when the train sounded for a station. The young fellow put his hand on the money, and after the train started he grabbed it and ran, and with his accomplice jumped off the train before his victim could collect his senses. If the railroad officials are not informed of the outrage, and at once stopped the train and let the man get off. Whether he succeeded in getting his money I never heard. If that man had been taking and reading a newspaper, he probably would not have been duped by such a confidence game.

A few days before that I took the night train at an important station on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and after running about five miles, the train came to a sudden stop. I went forward to ascertain the difficulty, and found that we were stopping at a switch by a junction, and was informed by the switch tender that he was sitting in his office asleep when he heard the whistle of a freight train, and about half asleep ran out and changed the switch, which was right at the time, when the train came dashing along. When the train had passed he found his mistake, and also found that before the passenger train, which was due in about one hour, could pass the switch must be put in order and at once telegraphed to the station above to secure men to repair it, and detain the down train until further orders, after which he went to his office. In a short time he heard the train come thundering down at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and thinking that the parties above had neglected to inform the conductor of the condition of the switch, rushed to his lantern, and ran out and signalled the stop, which was done when about ten feet from the switch. I asked the man what he supposed would be done with him, when he said he supposed he would be discharged, but in a moment remarked, "no, they dare not do that to me, for I have the *dead wood on them*." Had he been one minute later in coming out, the ruin and demolition of the train and great loss of life would have been inevitable. The switch tender's jury would probably have rendered a verdict, *serving to blame*. A. P. H.

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THE RAILROAD WAR.

The New York Central, Erie and Pennsylvania Central.

Vanderbilt Grasping Everything—His Railway Connections Across the Continent—His Aims and Advantages.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

A mysterious potency, known as the Vanderbilt influence, is stretching westward. The reported election of Directors standing in alliance, offensive and defensive, with that railway potentate, in the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Chicago and North-western Railroads, seems preliminary to two important achievements—viz., first, the control and future Presidency of Vanderbilt over the Union Pacific Railroad, thus placing the great trunk railway system of the United States under the control of one mind and will; and secondly, the complete crushing out of the Gould and Fisk reign over the Erie. The ascendency of Vanderbilt over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern severs the Western connections of the Erie, which now begins at an Opera House, runs through an unoccupied country, and ends at Dunkirk or Buffalo. Erie has never had any hope of paying, except in her through traffic, and, if this shall, in any considerable degree, be diverted from her, as now seems probable, it will be impossible for Gould and Fisk to keep up even the running expenses of the road, still less to support their Judges and Legislatures. The recent reduction in the New York and Erie rate to Chicago to $20 is a first fruit, doubtless, of the struggle that has now fairly begun. The refusal of Vanderbilt to take Erie tickets at the Buffalo to Suspension Bridge is likely to be immediately followed by the withdrawal from the Erie of all sales from the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, as well as from the Great Western and Michigan Central. Meanwhile these stalwart strides of Vanderbilt are threatening to cut off the western connections of the Pennsylvania Central at Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, who, rather than be severed from all connection, and thus lose the Chicago business, are compelled to push the projected Chicago and Nothern Railroad westward through Northern Illinois and Iowa to Council Bluffs. A considerable part of the Iowa portion of this road is already constructed, and the construction of the Illinois section by a nearly air line westward from Chicago, would open up the section of country between the "Illinois Air Line" and the "Galena Branch" of the Northwestern Railway greatly to the enrichment and advantage of this section of our State.

In spite of the great interest the West has in keeping open as many independent competing lines to the seaboard as possible, it would shed no tears over the complete triumph of Vanderbilt over Fisk and Gould. But the West would not be prepared to see with equal equanimity the consequent supremacy of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the virtual consolidation of the entire railway system of the Atlantic and Pacific States under one head. It must be admitted that the immediate tendencies of things are that way. For Vanderbilt, with nine independent railroads now practically under his control, could easily shape the Board of Directors of the Union Pacific that their connections with Vanderbilt's nine roads were of so much more importance to the Union Pacific than any competing connections that, if they must sacrifice the will of anybody, it certainly must not be that of C. Vanderbilt. With the New York Central, Lake Shore and Harlem at his command, he had more trumps in his hand than Erie could play against, for the control of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, with their connections to Chicago. In railroad war, as in all others, knowledge is on the side of the strongest battalions, and these, at present, Vanderbilt wields. If, therefore, he deems that the President of the Union Pacific, if he could not now compel that road to elect him, could easily compel it to yield the moment the Northern Pacific had advanced so far toward completion as to give Vanderbilt the power to transfer much of the present business of the Union Pacific to its Northern competitor.

The elements by which Vanderbilt is thus enabled to grasp the sway over roads in which he owns almost no interest, are simply a cool head, a relentless will, and a Napoleonic use of each new victory as a stepping stone to others. In these qualities of persistence, energy and enterprise it is greatly to the interest of the country at large that he should be met by like equal. The control of the Pennsylvania Central has been very able in a conservative way. The wealth of Erie, as recently secured, against active opposition, the control of its own proper connections with Chicago, Cleveland and Cincinnati, have shown that, to this extent, it has fully appreciated the importance of Western connections. In his last report upon the condition of the road, the President of the Pennsylvania Central pointed out the connections west of the Mississippi. "If it shall be found necessary," it is not only indispensably necessary that this should be done, but if not done immediately, and with the utmost promptness and resolution, the Kansas and St. Louis will soon be fixed as the extreme Western terminus of the Pennsylvania Central, and of these Chicago will be a barren terminus, as all the railways leading into it will be feeders of the Vanderbilt, New York combination. In such case, the Pennsylvania Central and its connections, hereafter to be administered, and fully rivalling in success the present New York routes, will be as completely hemmed in and superseded as the present Erie Railway now is. It would then be as easy for Vanderbilt to compel the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central itself to accept his dictation as it was for him, after obtaining control of the Harlem and New York Central, to compel the Hudson River Road to succumb.

Beginning, only seven years ago, with the Harlem Railroad, which, at the time he bought it, before, about the least prosperous road in the country, it, in many other quarters, that the Cornelius Vanderbilt has played one game only, repeating, in each of his operations, the exact tactics of the first. The same strategy will leave the Pennsylvania Central without a valuable feeder west of Pittsburgh, unless that road shall immediately extend the connections west of Chicago to the Mississippi and Missouri, and the Kansas Pacific and Northern Pacific. The result once accomplished, there will be two through lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, supplied by thousands of miles of collateral feeders, and the work of conquest and consolidation will have ended. But it seems indispensable to the future independent existence of the Pennsylvania Central that this should be done. Western connections with such celerity as to prevent Vanderbilt from controlling one of the Pacific Railroads before the Pennsylvania Central can secure connections on the most favorable terms with the other.

UNION OF THE OCEANS.

Boston and San Francisco Mingle in a Bonad Dance—Something Like a "Spree."

The ceremony at San Francisco of uniting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, performed by the Boston Board of Trade excursionists, is thus described in a telegram to the Boston *Journal*:

The bottle of water taken from the Atlantic at Boston, was smashed by Hon. Alex. H. Rice, the President of the Boston party, and one-half its contents poured into the Pacific ocean, making, as Mr. Rice said, "a literal blending of the waters of the two oceans, which should flow on together until there shall be no more sea, and symbolizing a unity of the people of America in ties of interest and brotherhood which shall continue until the last wave of time shall break upon the eternal shore." The space in the bottle was then filled with water from the Pacific Ocean, and its contents will be taken home by the Bostonians, as the mingled elements of the Atlantic and Pacific.

The party then formed a circle on the veranda of the Cliff House, a Californian and a Bostonian alternating, and the bottle of mingled water, as an emblem of commercial friendship, was passed through the entire circle, from hand to hand, and the company united in singing "America." A most interesting scene followed. A little daughter (two years of age) of Mr. R. L. Taylor, of San Francisco, was present, and having never been christened it was suggested, on a moment's thought, that the holy fite should be administered. A table was brought out and covered with the national flag, and the proper basin containing water from both oceans; when, amid a stillness disturbed only by the surging of the sea, the parents stepped forward with little child in its mother's arms, and the Rev. Mr. Waterston of the Boston party, with great beauty and solemnity, administered the rite of baptism. The entire audience immediately burst forth in singing the Doxology, to the tune of "Old Hundred."

The Roman and Episcopal

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In my address last Sunday evening, at the meeting in behalf of the Evangelical Alliance, I stated the causes that led to the formation of the Alliance, and among those I mentioned Papeyism, or Tractarianism, as one of the most prominent. I stated that through this movement three hundred clergymen of the Episcopal Church had entered the Church of Rome. In to-day's Commercial, a communication headed "The Roman and Episcopal," and signed "Hoc Est," says in reference to this matter: "It is to be presumed that his Reverence has the facts and figures within reach, and would be kind enough to give them through your columns, or at least his authority for the statement."

This is certainly "to be presumed;" and, no doubt to the gratification of "Hoc Est," I shall "be kind enough" to give "facts and figures" and "authority" through your columns.

My authority for the statement in Herzog's Theol-Real Encyklopedie," which is generally acknowledged by scholars to be the best authority in theological matters. The "facts and figures" are in volume 18, article "Tractarianismus." This article, besides the figures which "Hoc Est" desires, gives many facts which might interest his inquisitive mind. I shall give some of the statistics.

The tractarian movement in the Episcopal Church began in 1833 in Edinburgh. In 1845 and '46 there was quite an exodus from the Church of England to that of Rome. And before the close of 1845 not less than one hundred and fifty clergymen and distinguished laymen had entered the Romish church. Among those were such men as Dr. J. H. Newman, Rev. F. Oakley, fellow of Balliol College; Rev. Coliyns, of Oxford; Rev. F. Faber, rector of Elton; Dudley Ryder, son of the Bishop of Litchfield, with his whole family, and many others of great prominence. Soon after this H. and R. Wilberforce, Archdeacon Manning, several clergymen of St. Margarets, Lothian, and about sixty members of that church, besides others, entered the Romish communion. Scarcely was Rome regarded at this time by the Tractarians, that Dr. Townsend, canon of Durham, could say so in the county, and when in his assuring him that I shall gladly answer, as far as I can, any other question regarding the address he quotes, or respecting Tractarianism. But let him ask his questions and make his charges promptly for the present and so of

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 9, 1870.

The local money market is reported as very active. Heavy checking and large depositing alternating makes a lively market. It is said that the country banks generally, who keep accounts in this city, have drawn closely on their deposits, and some of them are largely overdrawn and have become borrowers on Government bonds, which secures them all the additional money they ordinarily need, at such rates as they can make profitable turns upon. The country towns, strange to say, are used to ten and twelve per cent. loans, and it is not a difficult task in many of those places to put out money at those high figures, on well secured paper. In our city, although we have had within the present year many accessions to the number of discount places, yet rates for money are well maintained, and some of them have exhausted their discount line, and are now holding up until their deposits and profits shall have recuperated it.

—There were but a few liggit transactions to-day in local stocks, and no material change in prices were noticeable.

—The bond market is quiet but rather higher. Prices have not yielded to the full extent of the decline in gold, and the new bonds range above the price of gold. The general symptoms of the market are healthy. Holders were not severely pressed through their inability to sell, in connection with the introduction of the Senate funding bill, that they act with more discretion under the second funding excitement, and the amount of bonds coming out of the hands of investors is quite nominal.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	118	118	118
U. S. Bonds '65	112½	112½	112
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65, new	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '67	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
Coupons	113½	113½	113½
Gold	113½	113½	113½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113½
U. S. 6s, 1881	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	114
5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
Union Pacific Railroad	97
Central Pacific Railroad	97
Currency Funding	114½

There was somewhat of a fuller feeling today in the Wall street markets and stocks advanced some few points.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

June 9, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
New York Central	200½	200½	200½	200½
New Jersey Central	97	97	97	97
Erie	20½	20½	20½	20½
Reading	99½	99½	99½	99½
Michigan Central	108	108	107½	107½
Michigan Southern	90½	90½	90½	90½
Illinois Central	140	140	140	140
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago and Northwestern	83½	83½	83½	83½
Do. preferred	87½	87½	87½	87½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	82½	82½	82½	82½
St. Paul preferred	92½	92½	92½	92½
Toledo and Wabash	49	49	49	49
Do preferred	78½	78½	78½	78½
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chicago and Alton	117½	117½	117½	117½
Ohio and Mississippi	40	40	40	40
Western Union Telegraph	82½	82½	82½	82½
Pacific Mail	45½	45½	45½	45½
Adams Express	69½	69½	69½	69½
Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	70½	70½	70½	70½
American M. U. Express	44½	44½	44½	44½
United States Express	50	50	50	50
Gold	113½	113½	113½	113½

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	200½	200½	¼	
N. J. Central	97	97	¼	
Erie	20½	20½	¼	
Reading	99½	99½	¼	
Michigan Central	108	108	¼	
Michigan Southern	90½	90½	¼	
Illinois Central	140	140	¼	
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	93½	93½	¼	
Chicago and Northwestern	83½	83½	¼	
Do. preferred	87½	87½	¼	
Rock Island	103½	103½	¼	
St. Paul	82½	82½	¼	
Do. preferred	92½	92½	¼	
Tol. and Wabash	49	49	¼	
Do. preferred	78½	78½	¼	
Fort Wayne	97½	97½	¼	
Chicago and Alton	117½	117½	¼	
Ohio and Miss.	40	40	¼	
Western U. Tel.	82½	82½	¼	
Pacific Mail	45½	45½	¼	
Adams Express	69½	69½	¼	
Wells, Fargo & Co.	70½	70½	¼	
American M. U. Ex.	44½	44½	¼	
U. S. Express	50	50	¼	

—The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern for the year ending May 31, 1870, were 12,005,533 62, against $10,941,340 19 for the previous year, a decrease of $1,335,806 57. The Review says: "Notwithstanding the large decrease in gross earnings, however, the road is now upon a more prosperous condition. The operating expenses have been materially less than those of the previous year, being but 60 per cent., and probably not greatly in excess of 62½ per cent., and the net income for May, and especially for June, will show considerably larger than in 1869-9. If, taking the *year* 1870 together, the gross receipts should be less than those of 1869, the net earnings will be materially increased. The number of miles owned and operated by this railroad company is 1,056.

—The receipts of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company for the year ending March 31, 1870, were $7,305,300 20; expenditures, operating expenses, legal expenses, taxes on real estate and Government tax, $4,464,791 26; net earnings, $2,838,474 26; rent, interest on bonds, dividends and tax on same, $2,324,000; surplus earnings, $514,474 26; surplus earnings from 1868-9, $1,397,284 02; total of surplus on hand, $1,088,707 45. The Chicago *Review* says: "The prospects of the present year are unsurpassed in the history of the road. It is expected that the gross earnings will amount to fully $7,000,000. The increase during the first two months of 1870 and May has amounted to $370,000. The May earnings were up $70 per mile, an increase of 700 25. It should not be forgotten that the valuable lands of this company, which are now being rapidly settled upon, will add largely to the business of the present year. The near competition, too, of more than 100 miles of the Chicago and South western feeder—a tributary whose continuance promises to be as great as that of the main stream—will immensely swell the business of the road."

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State Bonds, Railroad Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on those boards or the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, June 9, 1870.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was devoid of activity, the weather being unfavorable for outdoor operations, but favorable for a rise in our rivers. That would be very beneficial about this time. In regard to the leading articles, the market continues in an unsettled condition. There is evidently a movement going on to advance the price of breadstuffs. How far the arrangement will be successful remains to be seen. In most of the leading cities holders are asking for advance, and refuse, of course, dealers in this market follow suit. The stock of flour on hand is not large. The mills, however, are well prepared to meet any extra demand that may arise, from centers—The market continues very firm, with a good trade demand. The weeks sales of sugar being large, unusually so for the season. The fact is being discovered that prices in this market for sugar are low as compared with many merchants can save time and money by making their purchases here. Bacon and provisions—The market was firm with a good trade demand. Prices, however, ruled as they gave no change, the advantage in prices being still on the side of holders; the stock in first hands is not a large one, neither are holders anxious to force sales. Butter—The market was dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was without change, the stock on hand being not large enough for the wants of the local trade. Potash, 7½@7¾c; pearls, 8@8½c. Seeds—Ask—Consignments of flaxseed, 2,000 bushels, were made in a regular way at $1 90@1 95 per bushel, the latter for small lots.

BEANS—Dull; the supply exceeds the demand; small sales were made in a regular way at $1 90@2 25 per bushel, the latter for small lots.

BEESWAX—The demand is improving. The current rates were: Apples 25@28c; prairie, quarters, 24@26c; halves 26@28c; pared 17@20c.

CHEESE—The receipts were 224 boxes. The market was steady, but not very active. Prices have undergone no change. Sales were as follows: 50 boxes Factory, 10c; 50 boxes New York Goshen 12c; 100 boxes Factory 10½; Hamburg 12c.

CANNED GOODS—The market was dull; very little doing. Sales were made in a jobbing way at 2@2½ per dozen.

COAL—Bakewell, Page & Sons 6 doz case $7 50.

COTTON—The market is without change; we are reported sales at 31½c.

FEATHERS—Market dull and prices unchanged, with sales at 55@56 ₱ lb.

FISH—We can report a fair demand and current sales at the following rates: Mackerel, No 1 $20@20 ₱ barrel; No 2 large $16; No 3 large $14; No 1 medium $15; No 2 medium $12; No 3 do $10. Salmon—No 1 $18; No 2 $12 50; No 3 $10 75. Lake herring—Pittsburgh herring $7 75. White fish $6 50. Codfish $6 ₱ qtl.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ½-lb cans, $1 75 ₱ doz; 1-lb cans $3 25 ₱ doz. Other brands $2 50 ₱ doz.

POULTRY—The receipts were very moderate. Prices have been well maintained. Live chickens sold at 50@60c ₱ pair.

RYE WHISKY—Market quiet with sales in a regular way in bbls $1 in sacks $1 75.

FRA SCUNS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales of Tennessee at 10@10½c.

BUTTER—The market remains dull, showing no signs of any improvement. The receipts by river and rail were 50 packages. Independent of this, there is a large amount arriving daily by wagon and other conveyances that we get no report of. At all events, the supply continues to accumulate, and the few sales were made at a variety of prices; fair to choice 16@20c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We are reported a firm market with a good jobbing demand. The receipts have been fair considering the state of affairs for some time. Holders show no disposition to give way or make any concessions in order to make sales. We quote jobbing prices as follows; we have no desire for a change. We are reported sales as follows: Shoulders, plain, 13½c; do sugar cured 14½c; canvassed, 15½c; sides—ribbed, 16½@16½c; short rib, 17@17½c; Hams—sugar cured 19@20c; canvassed 22c; breakfast bacon—plain, 18@c canvassed, 19@20c.

DRIED BEEF—S. C. 22@22½c ₱ lb.

BEEF TONGUES—$6 50@7 ₱ dozen; sheep tongues $1 00 ₱ dozen.

WOOL—Sales were reported in a regular way at 36@36c 50 ₱ barrel.

LARD—In tierces 12c; in buckets 14½c; in 3 to 5 ₱ cadies 15½@16c.

HAY—The market is fairly drugged with this article. The receipts of baled and wagon large, prices continue very weak. We can report sales at $19, 12@13 ₱ ton, and some lots of inferior could be purchased even at lower figures.

FEED—The market continues steady without any change. The wholesale rates at the mills are: Bran $1 00 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 10; middlings $1 20; screenings, $1 30. Jobbing at a sweepage $1 75; rye shorts $1 50 ₱ cwt.

FLOUR—The market was steady with a good trade demand at the following: Common to rectified $1 00; good rectified $1 15; rye whisky $1 50@1 75; alcohol $2 50@2 75; pure grain do $2 25@2 50 ₱ gallon, according to age.

GROCERIES—The market was an active one with a good jobbing demand. In fact the sales of sugars alone has been large. The market as taken as a whole was a strong one. The rates are as follows:

SUGAR—Hards, crushed and granulated 10½c; powdered 10½c. A coffee 10½c; B coffee 10½c; C coffee 10c; extra C 9½c; yellow C 9½c; Orleans—stocks limited; sales at 9@9½c; Cuba; prime 10½c; choice 10½c; Porto Rico 10½@10½c; Havana 10½@10½c; Manilla—no issues; sugars 9½@10c ₱ per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 83@85c; Porto Rico 65@70c per gallon.

SYRUPS—Sales Havemeyer & Elder's, or H. & E., 47½c; Sherwood's 47½c; Sugar House 42½c; drips, 35c; Golden 40c; amber and lower grades 30@35c ₱ gal.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½@ 9 lb.

COFFEE—Sales roasting, fair to good, 20c; prime 21½c; choice 22½c; fancy 23c; Java 29c.

TEAS—In moderate demand. Young Hyson 90c, at 1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial scarce $1 50; Japan 90@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 ₱ lb. Sales of the week thus far are reported at 60,000 lbs.

STARCH—Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 12c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Sales Mould 12c; Star 20c; Stearine 16½@18 ₱ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6 00 ₱ case; other brands $5 00@7 00.

FLOUR—The market was firm with an active demand. The receipts of bakers' and choice good humor at the turn affairs have taken. The receipts for 48 hours have been 2,000 bbls. Holders of only a limited number of barrels for sale. One of our leading houses reports a decline of 25c advance in baker's flour during the week of 25c on choice winter wheat, from 50@75c; on choice winter wheat, from 50@75c; and choice winter wheat $6 25. The small prices are: Extra family $5 50@6 00; Extra $5 00@5 50; Fancy $4 75@5 00; Family $4 50@4 75; and choice winter wheat $5 25. The small prices are: Extra family $5 00@5 50; Extra $4 75@5 00; Fancy $4 50@4 75; Family $4 25@4 50; and choice winter wheat $5 00@5 25. The small prices are: Extra family $4 75@5 00; Extra $4 50@4 75; Fancy $4 25@4 50; Family $4 00@4 25; and choice winter wheat $4 75@5 00. The small prices are: Extra family $4 50@4 75; Extra $4 25@4 50; Fancy $4 00@4 25; Family $3 75@4 00; and choice winter wheat $4 50@4 75. The small prices are: Extra family $4 25@4 50; Extra $4 00@4 25; Fancy $3 75@4 00; Family $3 50@3 75; and choice winter wheat $4 25@4 50. The small prices are: Extra family $4 00@4 25; Extra $3 75@4 00; Fancy $3 50@3 75; Family $3 25@3 50; and choice winter wheat $4 00@4 25. The small prices are: Extra family $3 75@4 00; Extra $3 50@3 75; Fancy $3 25@3 50; Family $3 00@3 25; and choice winter wheat $3 75@4 00. The small prices are: Extra family $3 50@3 75; Extra $3 25@3 50; Fancy $3 00@3 25; Family $2 75@3 00; and choice winter wheat $3 50@3 75. The small prices are: Extra family $3 25@3 50; Extra $3 00@3 25; Fancy $2 75@3 00; Family $2 50@2 75; and choice winter wheat $3 25@3 50. The small prices are: Extra family $3 00@3 25; Extra $2 75@3 00; Fancy $2 50@2 75; Family $2 25@2 50; and choice winter wheat $3 00@3 25. The small prices are: Extra family $2 75@3 00; Extra $2 50@2 75; Fancy $2 25@2 50; Family $2 00@2 25; and choice winter wheat $2 75@3 00. The small prices are: Extra family $2 50@2 75; Extra $2 25@2 50; Fancy $2 00@2 25; Family $1 75@2 00; and choice winter wheat $2 50@2 75. The small prices are: Extra family $2 25@2 50; Extra $2 00@2 25; Fancy $1 75@2 00; Family $1 50@1 75; and choice winter wheat $2 25@2 50. The small prices are: Extra family $2 00@2 25; Extra $1 75@2 00; Fancy $1 50@1 75; Family $1 25@1 50; and choice winter wheat $2 00@2 25. The small prices are: Extra family $1 75@2 00; Extra $1 50@1 75; Fancy $1 25@1 50; Family $1 00@1 25; and choice winter wheat $1 75@2 00. The small prices are: Extra family $1 50@1 75; Extra $1 25@1 50; Fancy $1 00@1 25; Family 75@1 00; and choice winter wheat $1 50@1 75. The small prices are: Extra family $1 25@1 50; Extra $1 00@1 25; Fancy 75@1 00; Family 50@75; and choice winter wheat $1 25@1 50. The small prices are: Extra family $1 00@1 25; Extra 75@1 00; Fancy 50@75; Family 25@50; and choice winter wheat $1 00@1 25. The small prices are: Extra family 75@1 00; Extra 50@75; Fancy 25@50; Family 00@25; and choice winter wheat 75@1 00. The small prices are: Extra family 50@75; Extra 25@50; Fancy 00@25; Family 00@00; and choice winter wheat 50@75. The small prices are: Extra family 25@50; Extra 00@25; Fancy 00@00; Family 00@00; and choice winter wheat 25@50. The small prices are: Extra family 00@25; Extra 00@00; Fancy 00@00; Family 00@00; and choice winter wheat 00@25. The small prices are: Extra family 00@00; Extra 00@00; Fancy 00@00; Family 00@00; and choice winter wheat 00@00

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

PICNIC.—The picnic of the "Violet" Social Circle will take place this day at 12 M. Guests please notice.

THIRTEEN.—This was the number of common cases disposed of by Mayor Brush yesterday morning.

CONVALESCING.—Gordon Johnson, an operator in the Pike Alarm Telegraph office, and who has been seriously ill for some days past, is, we are pleased to state, convalescing.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Daniel McWilliams, suffering with *delirium tremens*, was yesterday sent to jail for ten days by Mayor Brush, at the request of his wife.

THE CHURCH HOME.—The fair for the benefit of the widows and orphans connected with the Church Home, will be continued this and to-morrow evening, and the public are cordially invited to attend.

WHAT IT COST.—Anthony Kelly interfered with one of Mayor Brush's police officers in the discharge of his duty on Wednesday night, was arrested, and yesterday morning paid a fine of $25 and costs.

GOV. GEARY AND PARTY.—Gov. Geary and party arrived from Uniontown last evening, where they had been making a tour through the Soldiers' Orphans' School. Mayor Brush and other citizens received them, and spent the evening with them.

A LARGE PIC-NIC.—A pic-nic was held at Glenwood grove, yesterday, which notwithstanding the inclement weather was largely attended. The pic nic was for the benefit of Rev. Father Feeley's church.

A CURIOSITY.—The latest novelty in the market is a "revolving pocket-book," which saves the pictures from handling and dust. It is said to be a great improvement on the common frame, both as to durability and as an ornament. A notice to advertise thereto will be found in another column.

WEDDING IN COURT.—Henry Best, against whom a charge of fornication and bastardy, on oath of Elizabeth Tuefnl, which was pending in Court, was entered yesterday afternoon, by Alderman Floyd, to the consummation of the ceremony was performed in one of the waiting rooms, in the presence of a number of spectators.

DONATION OF LIBRARIES.—The officers and members of Moore's Sabbath School, at Shaner's Station, desire us to return thanks on their behalf to Mr. Thomas Moore, the celebrated distiller, and Mr. Fred. B. Hubble, superintendent of the Youghiogheny Coal Hollow Coal Company, for the valuable library donated to the Sabbath School. Verily, "*It is a handy thing to have rich friends.*"

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT SEWICKLEY.—The United Presbyterian Church, of Sewickley, are now holding a strawberry festival for the benefit of the church. It opened last evening, and will close this evening. The church has been severely taxed at an expense of $7,000, and the pastor, Rev. W. A. McKenzie, is building up a fine congregation. Everybody in the village and vicinity should attend the festival this evening.

ACCIDENT IN A COAL MINE.—P. Kilgallon, aged nineteen years, was severely injured on Wednesday evening by a fall of slate, in the coal mines of George Lysle, at Camden landing, on the Monongahela river. Dr. Donnelly, of this city, reported as attended him. The man and rendered him as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The boy's family are extremely unfortunate, another brother having, by a recent accident in the same mines, lost a leg.

Horse Killed.

A horse belonging to Mr. John H. Elroy, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, was instantly killed yesterday about one o'clock, by running against a wagon laden with railroad iron, a load of which was being carried. The accident occurred on Smithfield street, and was occasioned by the bolt of the shafts falling out and allowing the same to fall and kill or strike the horse's heels. Mr. McElroy valued the horse at two hundred dollars. He and another gentleman were driving the horse when the horse ran off, and were thrown out, but escaped injury. By-standers say that the blood poured out of the wound like water out of a fire plug.

Fair and Festival.

A fair and strawberry festival for the benefit of the Hazelwood Presbyterian Church will begin on Tuesday evening, in the church edifice on Linden street, and continue until Saturday evening. The audience room, in which the festival is to be held, is now being handsomely festooned with evergreens and other decorations, and the place will be made as attractive as possible. Lucious strawberries and delicious ice cream will be served in abundance, and gentlemen may rely on being well attended by the *fair* ladies in charge of the fair. Various articles are to be voted for, among others a two horse buggy, an easy chair, a gold watch and chain for the most popular lady voted for at the close, a Hazelwood, a silver mounted set of harness, and many other handsome and useful articles. Special trains will be run on the Pittsburgh and Railroad, leaving the depot at about ten minutes to eight o'clock, and returning about a quarter past ten o'clock. The price of admission is only twenty-five cents, so that all who wish to aid a good cause, namely, the liquidation of the debt of the church can and should attend.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

THE LARCENY AT SCOTT'S JEWELRY STORE.

Commonwealth vs. James Griffin; indictment, larceny on oath of William Scott. The defendant, accompanied by another man, entered the jewelry store of Mr. Scott, on Liberty street, a few days ago, and picked up some trifles, with which he made off. The facts were fully published at the time. The jury found the defendant guilty, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. Daniel Halland—two indictments for selling liquor on Sunday, and two for selling liquor without license. The defendant resides on Virgin alley, and was arrested for selling "without regard to law or license." He was convicted on each of the charges.

THE GAMBLING CASE.

The second charge against Wm. C. Rafferty, for gambling—one count charging him with being a common gambler, and the other with aiding and assisting others to gamble—was called for trial. The defendant in place of *nolle contendere* as to the second count, and sentence was deferred.

ASSAULT AND BATTERIES.

Commonwealth vs. Elizabeth Matthews; indictment, assault and battery, on oath of Elizabeth Rider. The prosecutrix is a defendant striking a child of the prosecutrix on the head with a stick. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, but that each party pay one-half the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Owens; indictment, assault and battery, on oath of Patrick Collins. Verdict of not guilty, and costs divided between the parties.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Barr, indictment aggravated assault and battery, on oath of Robert Steel. The prosecutor, who keeps the Eagle Hotel, testified that his attention was attracted by the disturbance caused by the attempt to steal jewelry from Scott's store, on Liberty street, and when the defendant going on Barr approached him with a gray standard and struck him on the left temple. The injury was not very severe. The jury found a verdict of simple assault and battery.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Henry Conch plead guilty to a charge of burglary, preferred by Simon Couch, of Upper St. Clair township. The parties are in no way related. The prosecutor found a man in his house, near midnight, and chased him out. He was subsequently arrested. Sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

The court then adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

4. Com. vs. Robert Barr.
5. Com. vs. Chas. Carter and Mrs. Hall Durban.
36. Com. vs. Henry Kelley, two cases.
39. Com. vs. Martin and John Rogan.
56. Com. vs. Matthew Keep.
59. Com. vs. Henry Stauh.
60. Com. vs. Horace Eyers.
62. Com. vs. Marvin Taylor.
65. Com. vs. Henry Cramer, et al.
67. Com. vs. Jacob Hood.
84. Com. vs. Oliver Graham.
85. Com. vs. Charles Hood.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-MORROW.

1. Com. vs. H. Kirkpatrick.
6. Com. vs. Andrew Downey.
7. Com. vs. Emma Harrell.
8. Com. vs. Catharine McCormick.
9. Com. vs. Margaret E. Snyder.
10. Com. vs. Benjamin Conn.
11. Com. vi. Maria Hare.
12. Com. vs. A. J. Dye et al.
16. Com. vs. Samuel Thomas, two cases.
18. Com. vs. John Waters, et al.
21. Com. vs. George Ferree.
22. Com. vs. Casper Craft.
23. Com. vs. Stewart and Thomas Steele.
24. Com. vs. William Wilson.
25. Com. vs. Henry Cook.
63. Com. vs. Michael Hart.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of the City of Pittsburgh vs. Jacob H. Walter, taken up on Wednesday, was resumed. This is an action in regard to the paving assessment on Mahon street, and is brough in the nature of a test case. The points involved are: Under the consolidation act, the Councils are required, before passing an ordinance for the regrading and paving of any street, or part thereof, in the new district, to have a petition signed by a majority of the property holders on the street, asking for the same. The defendant alleges that the ordinance for the paving of Mahon street was passed without such petition, and the first been presented to Councils. In the grading of the street, which came necessary to construct a sewer, the cost of which was assessed against the lots, for the paving. The defendant alleges that this was contrary to law, requiring sewers, and that the assessments should be made out separately.

Mr. Shaffer, the City Attorney, took the ground that the passage of the ordinance for the grading and paving of the street, by Councils, was *prima facies* evidence of the fact that the improvement was petitioned for in the ordinary way. If this be the fact, the defendant should show it affirmatively. In regard to the sewer, he held that it was necessary part of the improvement of the street, and did not come under the provisions of the sewer law.

Judge Kirkpatrick will render a decision on these points at the opening of Court this morning.

Agnes Smith vs. Wm. Williams and Susan Williams. Action for malicious prosecution, having been charged with making a declaration prejudicial to the chastity of Agnes Smith. On trial.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

85. Johnston's executors vs. Shaffer.
86. Mc Clintock vs. Hogg.
87. Murphy's executors vs. Laurence.
89. Hoevener, use, vs. Schoppe et. al.
91. Pennsylvania et al. vs. Hatch.
99. Appel vs. Aaren.
97. Zinger vs. Aaren.
95. Huckenstein vs. Gilliland.
96. Gangwer vs. Lydick and Alexander.
97. Wedekind vs. South Pittsburgh.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Patrick Harvey vs. Love & McClarran, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,950.

Duncan and Waughter vs. School Board of the Eleventh ward. The plaintiffs are the contractors for the erection of the new school house in the Eleventh ward, as I there are about $5,000 still unpaid on the contract. While the accounts are still unsettled, the contractors gave an order on the Board to Mr. Moore, who furnished the bricks, for the amount due him, but as there is a dispute between the contractors and Mr. Moore as to the amount due, this suit has been brought to determine the question. If the Board were to pay Moore and he proved insolvent, they would all they claim. It would take considerably more than is due on the contract. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

314. Richards vs. Sowash.
317. Dunn vs. Kelly.
318. Davis vs. Bailon.
322. Whalen et al. vs. Doren et al.
324. Hall vs. Wilson.
401. Smith, guardian, vs. Jacobs.
326. Algeo, Arnold & Co. vs. Schimmerle.
327. Wallace vs. Braden.
329. Coleman vs. Superior Iron Company.
330. Morrison vs. Hasleton.

PITTSBURGH BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Meeting at Saltsburg—Second Day's Proceedings.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

SALTSBURG, INDIANA Co., June 9, 1870.

The second day's session of the Pittsburgh Baptist Association was opened with devotional exercises from 8½ to 9 A. M., Rev. M. B. Sloan in charge. The exercises were participated in by Rev. J. C. Dean, Rev. M. B. Sloan, Isaac Banks, H. J. Seibert, Esq., and Mr. Cable.

Nine o'clock having arrived, the Moderator took the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. J. Perry Hall. After the reading of the minutes of the previous day's proceedings by the clerk, the committee on time and place for next meeting reported in favor of Sharpsburg as the place, and the Saturday before the second Sabbath in June, 1871, as the time. The report was adopted.

Rev. Wm. M. Young, D.D., of Pittsburgh, was chosen to preach the introductory sermon at next meeting, and Rev. J. Perry Hall, of Allegheny, alternate.

Rev. Levi J. Beck, of Philadelphia, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Association, addressed the Association on behalf of that society. Dr. Young followed in behalf of the American Baptist Bible and Publication Society, after which a liberal collection was taken up for both these objects.

On motion of Dr. Young, the clerks of the different churches were requested to give the date of the organization of their churches in their letters to the next meeting of the Association.

On motion of Rev. Alfred Cauldwell, a committee of three was appointed to consider the feasibility of employing a colporteur within the bounds of the Association.

The Moderator appointed Rev. A. Cauldwell, Rev. Wm. M. Young, D. D., and Rev. B. F. Woodfin, of Allegheny, as the committee.

The Wednesday afternoon session opened with prayer by F. G. Heineman.

Rev. J. P. Hall offered the following on the subject of temperance:

Resolved, That the licensing of acknowledged evils is wrong in morals, and ruinous in legislation, as Christian citizens it is our duty to aid in every possible way in the abolishment of the present system, and in favor of prohibitive legislation, as the only right principle, and can be enforced in practice.

On motion of Rev. J. P. Hall, the following standing committee were appointed:

Foreign Missions—Dr. Young, M. R. Trevor, M. D., and M. E. Gillespie.

Home Missions—Rev. E. Woodruff, Hon. Thomas Penny and Geo. Sickles, Esq.

Missions—Rev. Dr. Young, G. W. Roberts, Esq., and James McClure, Esq.

Pennsylvania Education Society—Rev. B. F. Woodfin, Wm. H. Everson, Esq., and J. F. Carey, E. q.

Temperance—Thomas J. Hoskinson, Esq., H. V. Verner, Esq., and Henry E. Camp, Esq.

Bible and Publication Society—Rev. J. P. Hall, Rev. A. J. Collins and Rev. A. Shadrach, of Saltsburg.

Associate Missions—Rev. Dr. Young, T. J. Hoskinson and Wm. H. Everson.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Young, a resolution was adopted commending the *National Baptist*, a weekly paper published in Philadelphia, to the Pittsburgh Association.

On motion of Rev. M. B. Sloan, the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, Rev. A. K. Bell, D. D., for more than ten years pastor of the Sandusky Street Church, Allegheny, has been compelled, through failing health, to resign his pastorate, we desire to express our high sense of his appreciation of his character as a man and as a minister, and to express our gratitude to God for the great work He has enabled His servant to perform in connection with this church.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our brother in the affliction which has befallen him aside from the work he so much loved, and our hope and prayer is that God may speedily restore him to health.

Rev. B. F. Woodfin, M. R. Sloan and J. P. Hall appointed to draft resolutions of thanks.

Rev. B. F. Woodfin offered the following, which, after remarks by Rev. J. Perry Hall, Rev. A. Young, Rev. A. P. Hall and Rev. Mr. Bulkley, was adopted:

Resolved, That the foundation laid in the University at Lewisburg, and the Crozer Theological Institution, at Upland, be approved in its relation to the future of our denomination, and deserving of further development by our prayers and liberality.

Resolved, That the Education Society has manifested a healthy and healthy growth, and that its present burden ought to be lightened and more cordial support from pastors and churches in like manner.

Rev. Dr. Young, by appointment, addressed the Association on the importance of the subject of Foreign Missions, in a very able and telling manner.

The next order of exercises was the ordaining of two deacons of the Saltsburg Church, viz: Joseph H. Bollon, Esq., and Samuel Duncan, Esq. The ordination services were as follows: Reading of Scripture and remarks thereon, by Rev. Wm. M. Young, D.D.; ordaining prayer by Rev. A. Young; charge to the candidates, Rev. Wm. M. Young, D.D. The exercises were of a very solemn and interesting character.

On motion of Rev. M. B. Sloan, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the rapidly increasing work of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, in the West and South, calls upon all our Churches for correspondingly increased contributions, and that the Pastors may do our part in the evangelization of our beloved country.

Remarks were made by Revs. Young, Cramer and Sloan.

On motion of Thos. J. Hoskinson, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we, ministers and delegates to this association, hereby express to the members of this church our high appreciation of their sincere and hearty thanks for the very generous and cordial hospitality they have extended to us during our visit to this body; to Rev. Mr. Young, of Saltsburg, and the children of the Saltsburg School here, for the excellent music furnished by them, and also to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for their kindness in furnishing us free passage to these attending the meeting.

The regular business of the association having been all attended to, the time remaining before adjournment was spent in devotional exercises, participated in by Revs. J. C. Dean, L. G. Beck, Dr. Shadrach, Isaac Banks, Theodore Henderson and E. Woodruff. It was a genuine season of refreshing. The house was filled to overflowing by the citizens of Saltsburg, and the excellent music furnished by them, also the excellent music furnished by the choir of the Saltsburg School here, for the occasion, made the meeting one of the most interesting of the season.

NEW CITY DIRECTORY.—We have received from the publisher, George H. Thurston, Esq., a copy of the new City Directory, containing the names of all residents of "Pittsburgh, Allegheny, the adjacent boroughs, and part of the adjacent townships." It is a handsomely well printed volume of over six hundred pages, creditable alike to the compiler and printer. Besides the usual directory matter, it contains a complete list of churches, public institutions, benevolent societies, all city officers, etc., etc. It is a very valuable work.

HYMENIAL.—Our readers will observe by reference to the advertising columns, that Mr. S. S. Magee, the well known and popular genial and obliging Second Ward weighmaster, last evening led to the hymenial altar, Miss Lizzie Jane Casteel, both of this city. We fancy they have a life of unbroken wedded bliss in the wish of their many friends.

Public Amusements.

MASONIC HALL.—A large, fashionable and artistically appreciative audience greeted the Cantata Society at Masonic Hall last evening. The many fine pieces on the programme were rendered in an unexceptionable manner. The performance was uniformly good, and received with marked appreciation by the audience. The concert this evening will close the labors of the society for the season, and a programme will be offered which cannot fail to meet the taste of the most fastidious, and a large audience will undoubtedly be in attendance. Admission to all will miss a rare musical treat.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Crowded houses greet Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels nightly. The entertainment is unexceptionable in every way. A fine programme to-night.

TABLEAUX.—Next week, at the Academy of Music, we are to have three exhibitions of Bible tableaux, after the fashion originated by Gustave Dore, for the benefit of the Humboldt Monument. The evenings selected for these exhibitions are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

Monthly Meeting of Teachers, Parents and Pupils—Floral Display.

Among the many pleasant places where we have been, there is none which will be longer remembered than the monthly meeting of the teachers, parents and children of the Lincoln Public School, on last Tuesday afternoon. We were astonished at the evidences of good taste and culture, though we had expected much in that section of our city, and we came away feeling more than ever the power for good wielded by our public school system.

The object of these monthly reunions, for they are nothing else, and the mingling of acquaintance and sympathy between the three elements of which our schools are composed—the teachers, parents and scholars, and, therefore to increase our interest in the cause of public school education. And this accomplishes sympathy and interest is increasing month by month, so much so that these meetings are looked forward to and prepared for with a zeal that is truly wonderful.

And this last meeting was a real floral festival. Flowers in the public school had long been a two-sided question. One party for more birches and less flowers, the other for more flowers and less birches. Lincoln school has decided the question, and the flowers have the victory. Mr. Fulton, of the Highland school, desires especial credit as being among the first to advocate flowers for the school-room, and Mr. Greeves of the Lincoln school, together with his worthy corps of teachers, have realized even more than they expected and literally covered their walls and ceilings with them and lading the air with their perfume. We noticed too, many handsome engravings and chromos, which added to the beauty and attractiveness of the room.

In addition to the teachers, scholars, and parents of Lincoln school, we noticed the principals and teachers of the Highland and Liberty schools, who were present by special invitation, and we heartily welcomed into the enjoyment of the hour.

The order of exercises consisted for the most part in singing and reading by the pupils, the singing under the direction of Mr. Hall, and the reading under the direction of Miss Hamilton, principal. Miss Stratton's class was especially well trained, and read with wonderful proficiency.

After the exercises by the classes, Mr. Lackey, our city Superintendent, delivered a timely and delightful address. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the floral beauties around and above us. "Beauty and delicate tenderness of tint, such as only the master hand of God himself can paint, beauty in the form of leaf and petal, and fragrance which they have scattered the earth over to glorify it. Sparkling out from among these flowers I see the hues of our tri-colored banner, and it seems that their sparkle is the glisten of tears of those who have given to our country we kept a few days ago beside their ashes, scattering over them those emblems of love and purity. Lift up your bowed head, oh bleeding rose; we have come to-day in the memory of the dead, and we will not let you wither away the tear oh Japonica, you decorate to-day the altar of childhood's purity, and dust and ashes and shed forth your sweetest perfume, every one, while we may celebrate a union of sympathy and love with those who have met with us here.

Mr. R. Holland Duncan, Mr. Lackey in a few stirring words of congratulation and encouragement, after which the meeting adjourned.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

RESISTING AN OFFICER.

Yesterday, about twelve o'clock, officer J. H. Sarber undertook to make a levy on the property of Frederick Guttendorf, a resident of Bloomfield, in the Sixteenth ward, when, as he alleges, Frederick told him to get out of the house, and immediately after he entered, and he and his wife attacked him with a broomstick and in the work of resistance was assisted by the husband of the latter. The levy was finally made, but the case was subsequently settled on payment of costs.

[Before Alderman Morelang.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Patrick Kellip alleges that while he was attempting to chastise his wife for using insulting language, and endeavoring to cause him to desist used measures more pervasive than gentle. A warrant on the charge of assault and battery was issued.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

RECOVERED.

Edward J. McIlvaine lost a pocket-book containing about $100 somewhere on Penn street, and for some reason or other he came to the conclusion that it had been found by John Glowing, and he caught the latter unawares by unbuckling the pocket-book. The case was subsequently settled, the prosecutor declining to prosecute.

CROSS SUIT.

Mary Day was reported yesterday as having instituted legal proceedings against Nancy Friel. Nancy yesterday commenced a cross suit for disorderly conduct, alleging that Mary applied to her and called her a scoundrel, and refused a fine as to attract the attention of the entire neighborhood. Verdict, $5 and costs.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Annie Row alleges that Frank McLaughlin has been guilty of selling liquor on Sunday at his saloon in the Twelfth ward.

The case of Mary Hughes charges the same defendant with keeping a disorderly house, where disreputable persons resort for the purpose of drinking and carousing. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing in both cases to-day.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

TROUBLE BETWEEN FARMERS.

Patrick Cunningham, a farmer in Chartiers township, reports that a neighbor named Albert Shaffer, has entered upon his premises, made improvements, and is about to erect a house thereon. Shaffer, he alleges, has also threatened to shoot him, and has in his possession a gun for that purpose. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing in default of $500 bail.

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Lizzie Hackett, a resident of Tin Pot, alleges that she was assaulted at her house on Wednesday night by James Crilley, and accordingly made information before Alderman Floyd and a warrant was issued.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, on the 9th inst.:

M. McLean, Jr., to M. as Ann Riddle, May 26, 1870; 155 perches of land in East Deer township, $1,500

Peter Johnston to James Finnigan, May 16, 1870; 15 by 85 feet on Love's plan, Millvale; $1,000 and with buildings.

Sheriff Fleming to Fred. Schmitz, May 10, 1870; lot on Boyd's plan, Homestown, with buildings.

James Neely to Samuel Neely, July 2, 1869; 3 acres and 11 perches of land in Baldwin township.

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John Burns to Joseph Keeling, May 27, 1870; 19 acres and 11 perches in Ross township, with buildings.

Thos. Kellagher to Jas. Howorth, Allegheny, July 5, 1866; 5 lots in Dennison's plan, East Liberty.

J. F. Hartsfelder, et al., to Christ. Keehan, April 1, 1870; 20 by 36 feet on Ohio street; Allegheny.

John Diamond to John Dunn, June 8, 1870; 19 acres of land in Plum township, with buildings.

The Youthful Horse Breaker

Mention was made several days ago of the fact that a young girl only twelve years of age had stolen sixty-five dollars in money from a house in the Twelfth ward, Monday evening. A warrant was issued for her arrest by Alderman McMurland, and the police have been on the look out for her since. Last evening they found her at the house of her brother, in Lawrenceville, and she was arrested and taken to the lock-up, where she is now awaiting a hearing before the Mayor this morning. She is also charged principally Sabbath School money. The little girl avers that she was induced to commit the robbery by a woman residing in Lawrenceville, and that the woman took and kept a portion of the stolen money. The name of the name is Della Dean, is of prepossessing appearance, and would hardly be picked out for a criminal.

A YOUTHFUL WANDERER.—The little boy three years of age, mentioned yesterday as having been picked up in the Twelfth ward, and temporarily placed in charge of a lady named Timler, who resides in Manchester. The parents of the youngster thought he had been stolen, and that the river was dragged on Wednesday night. How so small a boy managed to wander so great a distance from home to look is a mystery.

NOTHING DOING.—No business of importance was transacted at the Mayors office yesterday.

ALLEGHENY.

A BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Yesterday, the officers of the police force, Mr. Clark, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of a store in the Eighth ward, a man named Adolph Stenbegen. Some time ago the grocery store of Mr. Rohn was entered, and two hundred and forty dollars in money stolen, and there is strong suspicion that Stenbegen was the author of the theft. The Chief of Police is on the track of one or two others, and it is probable that soon some of the thieves will infest the city will be brought to justice. The prisoner is now in the lock-up awaiting a hearing.

The Funeral of William Harjie.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of William Harjie, who was killed by lightning on Mechanic street, were followed to the grave by a large number of his relatives and friends. The funeral took place at three o'clock, and was one of the largest that has occurred for some time. Forty-three carriages and thirty-two buggies and barouches composed the funeral train, besides a society of Odd Fellows, of which the deceased was a member. The weather, and also fifty men employed in the foundry of August Harjie, brother of the deceased, also joined in the procession. The former friends of the deceased, and his sudden and violent death has cast a gloom over the entire family circle, a good citizen, a genial companion, and a warm friend. He was buried in the Odd Fellows' cemetery, and the members of his family already lie. One singular feature of the funeral, and which attracted considerable attention, was, that the horse which had so narrowly escaped being struck, followed the hearse, being led by a small boy.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

An Unaccountable Self-Murder.

On Wednesday evening, soon after supper, Jacob Heitzel, a well known citizen of Indiana township, committed suicide by hanging himself in his own barn. Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday, at which these facts were ascertained: Heitzel was formerly proprietor of a hotel in Sharpsburg, but had been residing at Hoboken, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, for some time past, where he had a farm, and kept a boarding house for the accommodation of workmen employed on the county Workhouse. He was getting along well, and was comfortably fixed. He went down to the city, in company with his wife, and on their return he stopped at the Sharpsburg Bank to make some inquiry as to getting a note discounted. He also told that he could get whatever money he required, and left in good spirits. At the supper table, one of the boarders made an offensive remark, which displeased him, and he rebuked him for his coarseness. At the supper table, and soon after was missed from the room. Search was made for him, and the fact ascertained that the woman took and kept a portion of the stolen money. The former name is Della Dean, is of prepossessing appearance, and would hardly be picked out for a criminal.

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ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Semi-Monthly Meeting.

Reports of Committees—The City Finances — Petitions, Remonstrances, &c.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny City was held in their respective chambers, City Building, Thursday evening, June 9th.

COMMON COUNCIL.

JAMES McBRIER.....*President.*
J. R. ONLEY.....*Clerk.*

On motion of Mr. A. PATTERSON, Mr. Riddle. In the absence of the President, was called to the Chair.

The CLERK called the roll when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Gallery, Gwinner, Huckenstine, Long, Megraw, Moul, Patterson, J. C., Patterson, A., Peterson, Reinemah, Reiter and Riddle.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, REMONSTRANCES, ETC.

Mr. A. PATTERSON presented a petition for a lateral sewer on Ohio avenue. Referred to Committee on Streets and Sewers.

Also, a petition for paving Lloyd avenue. Referred.

Mr. MOUL a petition for a lateral sewer on Union alley. Referred.

Mr. PETERSON a petition for grading and paving Cedar alley. Referred.

Mr. LONG a petition for the grading of Bowman street. Referred.

Also a petition for the widening of Stockton avenue, Referred.

Also petition for sewer on same avenue. Referred.

Also a petition asking the enforcement of the ordinance restraining the Fort Wayne Railway Company from loading and unloading cars contrary to the decision of Court. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Also petition for gas lamp on St. Clair street. Referred.

Mr. RIDDLE, a petition for the grading and paving of Pasture alley. Referred.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. LONG, of the Water Committee, presented the following resolution with favorable recommendation:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Water Works be and he is hereby authorized to lay the following pipes as follows: On Strawberry alley, from Chartiers street to Hagne street, and from Chartiers street to Sherman street; also on Sherman avenue from Park Way to Stockton avenue.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

REPORT OF THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON, Chairman of the Street Committee, presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN—In relation to petition for sewer on Bedford street and Washington avenue, your committee report adverse to granting prayer of petitions as the sewer connection with which the proposed sewer can be connected. In relation to the River Avenue Association petition your committee refer the matter to the Solicitor to prepare an ordinance, authorizing the repair of the present sewer, and the grading the entire road along the whole street. The ordinance was before your committee and stopped for the Solicitor's counsels for disposition.

The following ordinances were reported with favorable recommendations:

For grading and paving Barnwell alley, from Beaver street to Middle alley.

For grading and paving Patterson alley, from Beaver street to the line of Smith's property.

For grading and paving Morton alley, from North alley to Montgomery avenue.

For grading and paving Fulton alley, from Sedgwick street to Fulton street.

The report was accepted and the accompanying ordinances adopted, with the exception of the following:

The one relating to Morton alley, and which was laid over.

On the suspension of the rules to adopt the ordinance, the vote stood as follows, and the ordinance was lost:

Yeas—Messrs. Gallery, Gwinner, Huckenstine, Long, Megraw, Moul, Patterson, J. C., Patterson, A., Peterson, Reinemah, Reiter and Riddle.

Nays—None.

The final adoption of the ordinance, the yeas and nays were called by Mr. Callery, and resulted—yeas 8, nays 6, so the ordinance was laid over.

Mr. J. C. Patterson presented the report of the trustees on the opening of Fayette avenue. The report stated the damages in the amount of $9 25. The report was on motion ordered to be filed in the City Clerk's office.

Also, profile of a lateral sewer on Federal street. The plan was approved.

CITY CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. LONG, of the Finance Committee, presented the report of the Controller, of which the following is a synopsis:

No. 3—Engines and firemen.	$ 691 97
No. 5—Streets and bridges.	2,666 10
No. 7—Lighting.	613 00
No. 9—Contingent fund.	326 62
No. 14—Water Works.	3,358 75
No. 15—Gas.	50 41
No. 16—City property.	2,469 70
No. 16—City property.	$10,216 82
Paid Firemen.	2,666 75
Paid Police.	2,957 67
Total.	$16,076 29

The report was accepted and the Controller authorized to draw warrants for the amounts named.

COMMITTEE ON CITY PROPERTY.

Mr. RUDOLPH MAN reported on City Property presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee would respectfully report that the ground on Federal street and ward square is approaching completion, excepting making the necessary water and gas connections with the various parts of the same (which is not included in the contract). It is absolutely necessary that this work should be done promptly. The committee therefore call the attention of Councils to the matter.

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Water Works be and he is hereby authorized to make the necessary connections with the fire hydrants around said square.

The following Standing Committee of City Property be and they are hereby authorized to advertise for proposals for painting the iron railing around the Diamond, for the ensuing year, and that the same be reported to the City Engineer; and award contracts to the lowest bidder, and that the report be presented at the next meeting of Councils.

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. LONG presented the report of the Conference Committee with relation to the fire alarm telegraph, and that the two church bell, recommending that Select Councils concur in the report. Referred to Committee in behalf of Common Council.

Mr. LONG moved that the report be laid on the table. Adopted.

GAS PIPE.

Mr. LONG offered a resolution requesting the Gas Committee to enter into a contract for the laying of gas pipes when requested by Councils. Adopted.

SHERMAN AVENUE.

Mr. J. C. PATTERSON called up the ordinance relative to the paving of Sherman avenue. Adopted.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. McBRIER offered a resolution that the Street Commissioner be requested to confer with Mr. Lang, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, requesting said company to have the carway across said Railway Company's depot sprinkled from curb to curb, and also to have an iron culvert placed over the gutter at said crossing. Adopted.

COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Council concurred in the business transacted by Common Council.

ONE MEETING PER MONTH.

The PRESIDENT stated that in view of the fact that Common Council had adopted a resolution that the